FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 054 *19 March 1979*

ALBANIA

Portuguese CP (Reconstituted) Delegation Visits B 1
ZERI I POPULLIT Scores Kosygin Talks in India B 1

BULGARIA

BTA Commentator Regrets Egypt's 'Surrender' to U.S. Interests C 1
Sofia Radio Reports Zhivkov-Raul Castro Meeting C 1
Mladenov Receives New Syrian Ambassador C 1
Ganev Leads Party Delegation to Syria C 2
BTA Reports Portuguese President's TV Statement in Sofia C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

RUDE PRAVO Cites Results of Carter Trip [Jelinek, 15 Mar] D 1
Bratislava PRAVDA Scores NATO, Luns, Dutch Government [Cerven, 10 Mar] D 2
Chnoupek Praises Results of Spanish Visit [RUDE PRAVO 12 Mar] D 3
Communique Issued on Austrian President's Visit [RUDE PRAVO 15 Mar] D 4
Bilateral FRG Cultural Agreement Approved D 7
Further Reportage on Bilak-Led Delegation to India D 8
CPI Meeting [RUDE PRAVO 15 Mar] D 8
Punjab, Hariana States Tour D 9
Reddy, Desai Meeting D 9
Joint Party Protocol D 10
Departure for Kabul D 10
Kempny Attends Agriculture Meeting in Pardubice D 10

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker, Stoph Greet Santa Lucia Prime Minister E 1
Stoph Greets Newly Elected Libyan Official [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 13 Mar] E 1
Pope's Encyclical 'Comes Out For Peace' E 1
Krolikowski Meets With Afghan Trade Minister E 1
GDR Relief Consignment Arrives in Hanoi E 2
Comment on Statute of Limitations for Nazi Crimes E 2
Further Reportage on Leipzig Trade Fair E 3
Soelle Reception [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Mar] E 3
Beil, FRG Businessmen's Meeting [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Mar] E 3
Stoph, Solomentsev Luncheon [NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 12 Mar] E 3
Gerstner Economic Review E 4

HUNGARY

Government Statement Issued on PRC, Vietnam, Laos F 1
NEPSZAVA Analyzes China's Global Strategy, Fundamental Goals [Palos, 11 Mar] F 1

Commentary Assesses Mideast Peace Settlement [Kulscar] F 4
Kadar Receives Warsaw Pact Commander Kulikov F 5
End of Visit, Departure F 5
Lazar, Puja Greet New Algerian Premier, Foreign Minister F 5
[NEPSZABADSAG 13 Mar]
Lazar Departs on Official Visit to Kuwait F 5
Gaspar Arrives in Moscow, Met by Shibayev F 6
Portugal's Eanes To Visit Hungary 'Shortly' F 6
1979 Trade Cooperation Protocol Signed With Poland F 6
Further Reportage on Turkish Delegation's Visit F 6
Losonczi Meeting F 6
End of Visit, Departure F 6
MTI Interview F 7
Mozambique Liberation Front Official Ends Visit F 7

POLAND

Gierek Discusses Talks With Brezhnev, Economic Problems G 1
Reportage on Reactions to Pope's Activities G 3
Episcopate Communique on Pope's Visit [SLOWO POWSZECHNE 12 Mar] G 3
Warsaw Radio on First Encyclical G 4
Appeal on Jerusalem Issue [TRYBUNA LUDU 14 Mar] G 4
Saudi 'Politician' Cited on Mideast Peace Efforts G 4
Iranian Tudeh Party Statement on Referendum Reported G 5
PAP Correspondent Notes Changes in Iran Since Revolution G 5
Agreement on Cooperation With Turkey Initialed in Ankara G 6
Werblan Addresses Students Movement Congress [TRYBUNA LUDU 10-11 Mar] G 6

ROMANIA

Romanians Relieved To Hear PRC, SRV Statements on Withdrawal H 1
Greece's Karamanlis Arrives in Bucharest 18 March H 1
Press on Relations With Greece H 2
Ceausescu Receives Israeli Envoy at Latter's Request H 3
Ceausescu Receives Book From Egyptian Publicist H 3
Ceausescu Receives Visiting ZANU Secretary General H 3
Burtica Has Talks With Syrian Planning Minister H 4
Andrei Holds Talks With Counterpart in Istanbul H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

NIN, POLITIKA Cited on Carter's Middle East Visit I 1
PRAVDA Cited on Mideast, Brezhnev on USSR-U.S. Ties I 1
Sundic: PRC-SRV Relations Not Changed by War I 2
TANJUG Reports SRV Attack on ASEAN's Southeast Asia Stand I 3
USSR Veto Blocks UN Call for SRV Withdrawal From Cambodia I 4
Reportage on Karamanlis-Led Greek Delegation Visit I 4
Arrival, Beginning of Talks 16 Mar I 4
Karamanlis-Djuranovic Talks I 5
Karamanlis Speech at Dinner I 6
Tito-Karamanlis Discussion I 7
Marinkovic Report on Talks I 7
Luncheon for Karamanlis I 8
Karamanlis' Remarks at Luncheon I 9
Croatian Official's Dinner I 9
Greek Prime Minister's Departure I 10

Tito Receives Departing Foreign Secretary Vrhovec I 10
President Tito, Other Officials Leave Split I 10
Meeting With Croatian Leaders I 11
Arrival in Igalo I 12
VJESNIK Analyzes U.S. ICA 'Analysis' of SFRY's Newspapers I 12
[Butorac, 8 Mar]

PORTUGUESE CP (RECONSTITUTED) DELEGATION VISITS

AU172038 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] In the framework of the internationalist relations existing between the two parties, a delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party (reconstituted) recently made a friendly visit to Albania. The delegation was led by Comrade (Lino), member of the Central Committee Secretariat, and included Comrades (Sermento, Siverio), members of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee of the Portuguese Communist Party (reconstituted).

The Portuguese delegation was received by Ramiz Alia, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and secretary, who had a cordial and friendly talk with the members of the delegation. Also attending the meeting were Gafur Cuci, AWP Central Committee member; Piro Bita, director of the Foreign Directorate of the AWP Central Committee, and others. The Portuguese guests visited factories, agricultural cooperatives and various educational and cultural institutions and were received warmly everywhere.

ZERI I POPULLIT SCORES KOSYGIN TALKS IN INDIA

AU171500 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, March 17, ATA--The newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT emphasizes in one of its commentaries that Kosygin's visit to India is an expression of the true expansionist and predatory aims of the Soviet social imperialists and another indication of the special concern Soviet social imperialism attaches to the links with the chieftains of Indian reaction. On the basis of definite imperialist plans and aims, writes the newspaper, the Kremlin bosses chose for this visit a moment when, as a result of the intrigues, interferences and plots of the superpowers, the situation in Southeast Asia is like a volcano in eruption. In this turbulent situation each of the superpowers strives to fish in troubled waters for its hegemonic aims, to win over the Indian reaction in order to penetrate deeper and deeper in that country, and to ensure military bases there.

Further on ZERI I POPULLIT writes that of late the Chinese social imperialists, too, who have begun to openly smile at and flatter the Indian reaction, have joined in the game of superpowers for expansion and hegemony, without waiting for the "four modernisations" to be completed. To this testifies also the visit the Indian foreign minister paid to China last month upon the invitation of Deng Xiaoping and Hua Guofeng.

But the Indian people are ever better understanding that U.S. imperialism, Soviet and Chinese social imperialism and all the other imperialists are but merciless exploiters and frenzied warmongers, while the Indian reaction, under the torn mask of the nonaligned, serves these enemies of the Indian people and the other freedom-loving peoples. The entire world knows that it is the U.S. imperialists who have perpetrated barbarous aggressions in Korea and Vietnam and who are preparing other aggressions, that it is the Soviet social imperialists who perpetrated the aggression against Czechoslovakia. And now the Chinese social imperialists, following the traces of U.S. imperialism and in accord and alliance with it, launched the prefidious criminal attack against the Vietnamese people. Therefore the peoples cannot be taken in by the oaths for friendship and promises for aid by the imperialist and social imperialist wolves.

Events go to show, writes the newspaper in conclusion, that the Indian reaction cannot be disguised behind the nonaligned garment, that in reality it is linked with many economic, political and military threads with the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and Soviet Union, and serves their aggressive global strategy with overt and covert means and forms.

BTA COMMENTATOR REGRETS EGYPT'S 'SURRENDER' TO U.S. INTERESTS

AU190906 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 19 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Cairo, March 19 (BTA Corr. Lyubomir Mikhailov)--The BTA correspondent comments: These days the Egyptian leaders and the official propaganda here make great efforts to convince the Egyptian public opinion and the Arab world that with the help of the USA Egypt allegedly managed to force Israel to agree to withdraw its troops from all captured Arab territories and that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty allegedly acknowledged "all rights of Egypt and the Palestinians". In actual fact, however, the sitting of the parliamentary group of the ruling National Democratic Party, unambiguously shows that this is a document of Egypt's unconditional surrender to the terms of Israel and the USA.

As seen from the publications in the Egyptian press, after the withdrawal of Israel from the Sinai Peninsula too, Egypt will not regain its sovereignty over it in full. Sinai, which is nearly 200 km wide, will remain in its larger part a demilitarized zone in which a thinner Egyptian military presence and a UN buffer zone are provided. Only in the area between the Suez Canal and the passes of Gidi and Mitla, Egypt will be entitled to keep a 22,000-strong army. This means that the east Egyptian border will be moved 150 kilometers to the west from Egypt's state borders as they were prior to the June, 1967 Israeli aggression. At the same time Israel is committed to only minor military restrictions in a less than 3 kilometer long area of the new Egyptian-Israeli frontier, to which big Israeli army units could quickly mass.

Paradoxically sounds also the statement by the Egyptian Premier Mustafa Khalil made at the party sitting, that the Egyptian-Israeli treaty allegedly enables the Palestinians to carry through their national rights. Because the provided self-governing for the Palestinian population of the west coast of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, which are Israeli-occupied, is in fact a plot between the USA, Israel and Egypt to perpetuate the Israeli occupation of these Arab lands. Attempting at denying the Arab world accusation that Egypt becomes the weapon for defending U.S. military interests in the Middle East, Egypt's premier in fact admitted this fact himself. Indicative of it is his statement that he needed the U.S. weapons requested by Cairo "to defend security in the Middle East", and to get involved in conflicts of the kind of this between the two Yemeni states in the south of the Arabian Peninsula.

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS ZHIVKOV-RAUL CASTRO MEETING

AU161950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, has received Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, Politburo member and second secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba. Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, also attended the talks.

MLADENOV RECEIVES NEW SYRIAN AMBASSADOR

AU162050 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, today received the newly appointed Syrian ambassador to Bulgaria, 'Abd ar-Razzaq Shakir, in connection with the forthcoming presentation of his credentials.

GANEV LEADS PARTY DELEGATION TO SYRIA

AU181853 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 18 Mar 79 AU

[Text] A delegation of the BCP Central Committee led by Gancho Ganev, BCP Central Committee member and rector of the Academy of Social Sciences and Social Management at the BCP Sofia city committee, departed on 18 March for Syria. The delegation will conduct talks on further developing the cooperation between the BCP and the Syrian Arab Socialist Party--Ba'th.

BTA REPORTS PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S TV STATEMENT IN SOFIA

LD182042 Sofia BTA in English 1856 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Sofia, March 18, (BTA)--General Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, in his address speech to the Bulgarian people, broadcast on the Bulgarian television this evening, points out that his official visit to Bulgaria as from tomorrow is an important moment in the relations between the two countries.

The importance of this event does not only limit itself in just the confirmation of the political will for cooperation between Bulgaria and Portugal, the Portuguese president said. It is a question of the formal establishing of the relations between two states whose peoples are aware of the difference in their economic and social systems, of deepening the dialogue between the leaders of the two countries which belong to different military and political blocs.

Both for the Bulgarian and for the Portuguese people, this visit is first of all a possibility to express their adherence to the universal aspiration for peace and justice, General Eanes continued. But it is also a possibility for Portugal and Bulgaria to give a practical expression of their readiness to make efforts for turning detente into an uninterrupted, still more real and general process of universal range.

The address also says that from the moment when they restored the democratic control over their collective fate, the Portuguese people decided to be guided in their international relations by the indestructible principles such as: the people's right to independence, noninterference in the home affairs of other countries and cooperation with everyone in the name of liberation and progress of mankind. The Portuguese foreign policy, however, also rests on the principle of equality between states and therefore the conviction that small-territory and less-population countries like Bulgaria and Portugal also play an indispensable role in international relations.

According to General Eanes, this role is indispensable not only because of Bulgaria's geographical and strategic role in the Balkans which link Europe and the Middle and Far East, or Portugal, which is a historical bridge between Europe and Africa, between North and South America and the remaining world, but also because security in Europe is indivisible, because there exists a deep internal link between consolidating peace and security in the world and the continuous development of friendship and cooperation among the states and among peoples.

President Eanes underscored the great importance of getting to know each other better and extending the ties of friendship and trust between the Bulgarian and the Portuguese peoples.

RUDE PRAVO CITES RESULTS OF CARTER TRIP

AU161600 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Milan Jelinek Washington dispatch: "The Signing of the Israeli-Egyptian Agreement Is Allegedly on the Doorstep; the American Pressure Was Effective"]

[Text] THE CONCLUSION OF A SEPARATE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN AGREEMENT IS CONSIDERED SUCH A CERTAINTY IN THE UNITED STATES THAT AFTER MIDNIGHT ON WEDNESDAY, 14 MARCH, U.S. CONGRESSMEN WELCOMED PRESIDENT CARTER AT THE AIRPORT WITH ENTHUSIASTIC OVATIONS. THEY APPRECIATED THE FACT THAT CARTER HAD SUCCEEDED IN ACHIEVING ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AIMS OF U.S. IMPERIALISM'S FOREIGN POLICY IN THE MIDDLE EAST--TO DRAW CLOSER TOGETHER THE TWO U.S. ALLIES IN THAT AREA, ISRAEL AND EGYPT. THE AMERICANS CLAIM THAT THE SIGNING OF THE AGREEMENT IS PRACTICALLY ONLY A MATTER OF A FEW DAYS.

Carter's trip to Egypt and Israel was carefully planned in order to make U.S. pressure and efforts as effective as possible. That was why Carter arrived first in Cairo, to work on Egypt's President as-Sadat, whom the U.S. Government regards--and justly so--as a far more pliable and amenable partner in the talks than Israel's Prime Minister Begin. Carter received further concessions from As-Sadat which created for him an important foundation for the most difficult part of his visit, the Israeli part.

In this entire game, stage-directed by the United States, Israel played its usual role of a disobedient and recalcitrant partner who was unwilling to compromise. At the very moment that Carter was in Jerusalem there cropped up reports that Carter's mission would end in failure. At the close of the talks the old and usual trick came up, a trick that the United States has been using all too often in the Israeli-Egyptian negotiations--Carter submitted to Begin "the very last possibility, the very last proposals of compromise," which Begin quickly accepted. The "surprise" suddenly became a reality. Carter then skipped over to Egypt, where he needed only a few dozen minutes to force an agreement out of As-Sadat. In reality this was a rather cynical comedy in which the "happy ending" was--despite all the seeming drama--essentially agreed on in advance.

IN FACT, THE RESULTS OF CARTER'S MISSION CANNOT BE REGARDED AS A COINCIDENCE, OR AS A REALITY CREATED AT THE VERY LAST MINUTE BECAUSE OF CARTER. The U.S. diplomacy was based on a single pivotal idea. ACTUALLY BOTH EGYPT AND ISRAEL WANT THE MUTUAL CONCLUSION OF A SEPARATE AGREEMENT. This has been the axis of their foreign policy and orientation to date. Carter has dramatically utilized traditional U.S. influence in Israel and of the steadily strengthening U.S. position in Egypt. Overall the possible risks for both partners, he had intentionally driven matters to the extreme. FOR OBJECTIVE REASONS, ISRAEL AND PRESIDENT AS-SADAT'S REGIME HAD TO SUBORDINATE THEIR MUTUAL DISCREPANCIES [ROZPORY] TO THE BASIC FACTOR IN THEIR POLICY--THE ALLIANCE WITH THE UNITED STATES.

This also is connected with yet another factor issuing from Carter's trip which is of extraordinary value for the United States, in that Carter was given a ceremonious welcome in Egypt such as he had "never previously experienced abroad." As-Sadat utilized Carter's visit for demonstrating his willingness and wish to serve U.S. interests and to be a loyal ally of U.S. imperialism in the area, against the progressive revolutionary national liberation movement. As-Sadat is openly indicating that it now depends on the United States as to how strong and valuable an ally Egypt will be.

The remarkable thing is that it will be Washington that will pay the highest price for the separate agreement. According to information from the State Department, the U.S. journalist Kalb stated that "IN THE NEXT FEW YEARS" THE UNITED STATES WILL PAY EGYPT AND ISRAEL APPROXIMATELY $10 BILLION. Understandably, Washington will continue the upkeep and armament of Israel; but President as-Sadat, too, is impatiently waiting for his share of U.S. money. In case the separate agreement is signed, there is no doubt in the United States that As-Sadat will receive powerful economic support. BUT THE WHITE HOUSE IS SERIOUSLY PONDERING OVER AS-SADAT'S PROPOSAL THAT THE UNITED STATES ARM EGYPT WITH THE MOST MODERN MILITARY TECHNOLOGY AND ELEVATE AS-SADAT TO BE PROTECTOR AND TRANSMISSION LEVER OF U.S. INTERESTS IN THE MIDDLE EAST AND AFRICA, particularly after such a severe loss as Iran was. In U.S. terminology the new role the United States wants to award to Egypt is called the "stabilizing role".

This is a new plan by the U.S. Government that can introduce new threats and dangers into this strategically important area of the world which is in revolutionary motion. It is all the more dangerous since the separate agreement between Israel and Egypt absolutely does not solve the Mideast crisis. On the contrary, and this must be underscored, it complicates the urgent and key matter of establishing a secure peace while respecting the Palestinians' legitimate rights in the Middle East. WHERE THE FATE OF THE ARAB PEOPLE OF PALESTINE IS NOT BEING JUSTLY SOLVED, WHERE THE RESULTS OF ISRAELI AGGRESSION ARE EVEN LEGALIZED, THERE ONE IS NOT SINCERELY CONCERNED WITH PEACE.

But Washington is seriously worried about the reserved positions of Saudi Arabia and Jordan. The Americans believe that without sanctification by, and the support of, Saudi Arabia--the richest Arab state--As-Sadat will find himself in difficulties. In the next few days U.S. diplomacy will probably be directed toward Saudi Arabia, Jordan and other Arab states in which the United States has any influence, in order to create a protective shield for As-Sadat.

Information about the agreements reached is not yet known, but one thing is known: IT IS A MOOT QUESTION WHETHER IN THE FUTURE THE SEPARATE AGREEMENT BETWEEN EGYPT AND ISRAEL WILL YIELD THE BENEFICIAL RESULTS TO THE UNITED STATES TO THE EXTENT THAT CARTER'S GOVERNMENT TODAY BELIEVES IT WILL.

BRATISLAVA PRAVDA SCORES NATO, LUNS, DUTCH GOVERNMENT

AU132007 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Stanislav Cerven commentary: "On the Margin; He Has Stirred the Waters"]

[Text] The 30th anniversary of the existence of the imperialist, aggressive North Atlantic Treaty Organization, which falls on 4 April, will certainly not be commemorated by its highest circles in the originally planned bonhomie manner. Their mood has been reduced to the freezing point by the decision of a longtime employee at the NATO General Secretariat in Brussels to leave the milieu in which plans for the mass murder of entire nations are being made in various organizational and technical variations.

Precisely at the time when Mrs Ursel Lorenzen found asylum in the GDR, the bosses in Brussels tasted of yet another bitter fruit: To watch the growing indignation of the West European countries' public over the relevations of NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns' Nazi past.

This former Dutch minister of foreign affairs has already more than once jovially "dismissed" such criticism. Essentially because he realized that he is "the right man in the right place." Already at NATO's center it was clear, and his activity up to now confirms it, that Luns is a man capable of carrying out an activity against progressive and democratic forces.

For the secretary general of the imperialist pact aimed against the socialist countries, his past and his membership in the Dutch National-Socialist Movement (NSB), in a party similar to the Hitlerite NSDAP, has become a creditable and convenient qualification. Public indignation, particularly in Belgium and Holland, was so spontaneous that in the beginning Luns denied his Nazi past. However, Lou van Jong, the director of the Dutch Documentation Institute, who devotes himself to World War II history, has too much evidence in his hand to let the matter be hushed up. Thus Luns has now fabricated an "original ver ion." He was, allegedly, enrolled in the Nazi movement by his brother, without the knowledge and permission of "poor" Joseph. Alas, before people could be found who would believe this story, it was revealed that J. Luns was an organized Nazi even before his brother....

The Dutch Government dealt with the case. It is typical that it took the side of the former Nazi. And how does NATO react? ZEITUNG VUM LETZENBURGER, the paper of the Luxembourg communists, has characterized it as follows: "...It does not bother them, it is rather a recommendation when one takes into consideration the dozens of NATO generals and commanders who, like Luns, identified themselves with brown shirts."

CHNOUPEK PRAISES RESULTS OF SPANISH VISIT

AU141242 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "Good Contribution to Cooperation; Minister B. Chnoupek on the Results of CSSR-Spanish Talks"]

[Text] After his return from an official visit to Spain, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave an interview to CTK correspondents.

"I am very satisfied with the results of my official visit to Spain, which was actually the very first visit by a Czechoslovak foreign minister to that country," the minister said. During the reception by the head of state, King Juan Carlos I and by Premier Adolfo Suarez Gonzales and during the talks with Minister Oreja, the Spanish representatives highly valued the positive development of relations between our countries and favored the further, more intensive continuation and expansion of this cooperation in all spheres of mutual interest.

The talks with Minister Oreja, which were held in a constructive atmosphere, were marked by an open exchange of views on the further possibilities of mutually beneficial Czechoslovak-Spanish cooperation as well as on the key problems of international policy. The talks fully confirmed that, although our countries have different social systems and the development of normal relations has, so far, been going on only for the 2 years since the reestablishment of diplomatic relations, there already exist good possibilities for the long-range and stable development of Czechoslovak-Spanish cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres of common interest, which, as we agreed with Minister Oreja, must now be utilized.

The resumption of political dialog, contacts and consultations between the CSSR and Spain in the spirit of the Helsinki Conference Final Act must be regarded as a motive force of key importance for developing our relations. We agreed with Minister Oreja that it was precisely these political prerequisites as well as the existence of some positive realities in our relations in the political, economic, commercial, cultural, contractual-legal and other spheres that are a solid basis for the generally beneficial process of consolidating mutual trust, thus contributing to the consolidation of the overall structure of the policy of detente, that is, of the policy that benefits the Spanish as well as the Czechoslovak people, and the people of all countries.

I regard as a significant result of our visit the fact that we recently signed two agreements with Minister Oreja--a cultural agreement and an agreement on international road transportation. We regard these agreements--important internationally--contractual documents in our relations--as being an important contribution to consolidating the stability of our mutual relations. We assume that in signing them we will help to intensify Czechoslovak-Spanish economic and trade cooperation, and provide a further impetus to the already successful exchange of values in the sphere of culture.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON AUSTRIAN PRESIDENT'S VISIT

AU161520 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 79 p 1, 2 AU

[Joint Czechoslovak-Austrian Communique]

[Text] Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria paid an official visit to the CSSR from 12 to 15 March 1979 at the invitation of CSSR President Gustav Husak.

During his stay in the CSSR Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, laid a wreath at the Grave of the Unknown Soldier on Zizkov Hill in Prague. In the old city Town Hall he was symbolically presented with the keys to the city by the mayor. The federal president inspected the Prague metro and the National Gallery exhibition in the St George Monastery of Prague Castle. He participated in renaming one of Prague's streets Vienna Street. The second day of his stay in the CSSR was devoted to a visit to the Terezin National Monument, where the victims of fascism are commemorated. In Karlovy Vary he inspected the spa facilities and in Nova Role the Karlovy Vary porcelian national enterprise. In concluding his stay in the CSSR the federal president visited Bratislava, where he was received by the highest representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] and laid a wreath at the Slovak National Uprising Monument.

CSSR President Gustav Husak and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, exchanged opinions on the current state of mutual relations and on topical international questions.

The talks were attended for the CSSR by: Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs; Leopold Ler, CSSR minister of finance; Vratislav Vajnar, head of CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary's Secretariat; Frantisek Salda, head of CSSR's president's office; Mecislav Jablonsky, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jaroslav Jakubec, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade; Milan Kadnar, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Austria; Josef Kruzela, assistant to the CPCZ Central Committee general secretary; Jan Straka, director of department in the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ernest Gajdos, director of department in the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Trade; and Josef Solc, director of the Foreign Trade Department in the CSSR Government Presidium office;

And for the Republic of Austria by: Willibald Pahr, federal minister of foreign affairs; Josef Staribacher, federal minister of commerce, trade and industry; Adolf Weihs, head of the Federal President's office; Hans Pasch, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Austria to the CSSR; Ludwig Steiner, deputy secretary general and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Friedrich Froelichstal, head of protocol and ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary; Kurt Skalnik, ministerial counsellor; Wolfgang Loibl, federal president's adviser; Robert Karas, embassy counselor; and Ernest Felix Bittner, commercial counselor.

During the visit Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Willibald Pahr, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Austria, conducted negotiations on topical questions of bilateral relations. Josef Staribacher, federal minister of commerce, trade and industry of the Republic of Austria, conducted talks with the Czechoslovak representatives on mutual economic relations.

The CSSR president and the federal president of the Republic of Austria noted with satisfaction that bilateral relations are developing positively and expanding in all spheres. They spoke in favor of their lasting intensification in the interests of good neighborliness, peace and security and cooperation in Europe. In this connection they stressed the significance of the comprehensive implementation of all stipulations of the Final Act of Helsinki.

For the further positive development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations they attach great significance to the political exchange of opinions and to personal contacts on all levels. In this connection they welcome the working meetings of government chairmen and ministers of foreign affairs by the two countries.

They are also in favor of more frequent meetings and exchanges of opinions for further developing cooperation between other government members as well. Both sides judge that a significant place in mutual relations and in their development is held by contacts between the trade unions and other social organizations, including youth organizations and that these contacts contribute substantially to becoming acquainted and toward a better understanding between the nations and people of the two countries.

The two statesmen stated that the activity of the general Czechoslovak-Austrian mixed commission is significantly contributing toward developing relations and cooperation between the two countries. They also appraised the activities of the Czechoslovak-Austrian commission for investigating events on the common state borders and of other mixed commissions.

The two sides exchanged opinions on the present state of mutual economic contacts and on the possibilities of developing them. They noted the steadily continuing positive trends in economic contacts. In keeping with the two countries' interests, the trade exchange shows a particularly rising trend. Simultaneously they expressed the conviction that there are still many, unutilized possibilities between the economies of the two countries, particularly in production cooperation, and that it is necessary systematically to continue improving the conditions in the economic sphere and to continue eliminating obstacles in order to establish prerequisites for fully utilizing these conditions. They noted that further deepening economic relations would benefit from a more long-term program.

Regarding the area of mutual contacts in culture, science and education the two sides spoke in favor of intensifying them on all levels, since this promotes the enrichment of, and understanding between, the countries of both countries and their knowledge of each other, and contributes toward developing good neighborly relations. They are convinced that the agreement between the CSSR and Republic of Austria on cooperation in the areas of culture, education and science of 22 November 1977 is an effective instrument for fulfilling these aims.

During the official visit the foreign affairs ministers of the two states signed the agreement on consular contacts, as well as the agreement on cooperation in the veterinary field between the CSSR and Republic of Austria.

The two sides agreed that humanitarian questions will continue to be solved in harmony with all stipulations of the CSCE Final Act.

The two sides discussed questions of tourism between the two states and expressed their will to explore further possibilities for developing them. In this connection they welcomed the conclusion of the agreement on granting free visas for trips for economic, scientific, cultural and sports purposes, and the recent opening of two new road border crossings.

An important place in the two statesmen's talks was taken by questions concerning the current international situation, particularly its development on the European Continent. The two sides stressed the significance of continuing detente in international relations. They are convinced that no sensible alternative exists to the policy of detente. They are, therefore, determined to support this process in every way, so that it becomes a lasting and irreversible one. They expect the Madrid meeting in 1980 also to contribute in practical ways to achieving progress in the matters of security and cooperation in Europe and in particular they expect it to aid progress in the sphere of military detente and disarmament. Both sides noted that the CSSR and Republic of Austria are making a marked contribution to implementing this policy within the framework of their possibilities and powers, and they reiterated their willingness to continue this policy in the future as well. The [status of] permanent neutrality of the Republic of Austria and its policy of neutrality that is based on this, in the opinion of both sides, is in the interests of peace and security in Europe.

The two sides exchanged opinions on the current state of efforts aimed at achieving general and complete disarmament, including nuclear disarmament. They agreed that the process of detente must be complemented by detente in the military sphere as well. The two sides therefore attach great significance to achieving a second USSR-U.S. agreement on the limitation of strategic offensive weapons and they believe that it will emphatically contribute to alleviating military confrontation in the world and further strengthening the process of detente and international security.

Both statesmen stressed the extraordinary danger lying in the continuing armament races, especially in the area of all kinds of mass destruction weapons, including nuclear weapons and their future development. In this connection they spoke in favor of a complete and permanent ban on these weapons. They expressed full agreement with the results of the General Assembly's special session on disarmament questions and expressed the willingness to constructively contribute toward their implementation. They simultaneously spoke in favor of an early convention on all world disarmament conference with the participation of all states.

They stated concurrently that the achievement of an agreement on reducing armed forces and armaments in central Europe, and of measures connected with this, while adhering to the principle of not impairing the security of any participating state, would significantly contribute toward consolidating security and peace in Europe.

Both sides expressed concern over developments in the Middle East and voiced the opinion that the present situation in this area demands a basic solution. They agreed that a lasting and just peace can be achieved solely by means of a comprehensive solution of problems in the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the Arab people of Palestine.

Both sides are in favor of the speediest possible solution to the Cyprus question on the basis of appropriate UN resolutions, while fully respecting the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity, and while respecting the rights and interests of both national communities. The two statesmen also exchanged opinions on the situation in other parts of the world.

The two sides concurrently stressed the irreplaceable role of the United Nations in easing international tensions, consolidating world peace and strengthening the nations' security, and they confirmed their determination to continue to support the activities of this organization in every respect and to strive to enhance its efficiency in keeping with the principles of the charter. They underscored the significance of Vienna as the seat of the United Nations and other international organizations, as well as of international conferences.

The talks between the two statesmen were businesslike and constructive and they fully reflected the atmosphere of good neighborly relations. CSSR President Gustav Husak and Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, expressed full satisfaction with the course and results of their negotiations. They are convinced that the negotiations have contributed toward further developing mutual relations and cooperation and that they have also made a contribution toward further improving the situation in Europe. Dr Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, federal president of the Republic of Austria, invited the CSSR president to visit the Republic of Austria. The invitation was accepted with thanks. The date of the visit will be arranged through diplomatic channels.

BILATERAL FRG CULTURAL AGREEMENT APPROVED

LD162345 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Prague today notes were exchanged approving an agreement between the Government of the CSSR and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on cultural cooperation. The agreement had been signed in Bonn on 11 April last year and enacted today.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BILAK-LED DELEGATION TO INDIA

CPI Meeting

AU162035 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Mar 79 pp 1, 7 AU

[CTK report: "On further deepening cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of India; talks between the two parties' delegations have begun in Delhi"]

[Excerpts] The main objective of the CPCZ Central Committee delegation's visit to India is to exchange experience acquired from party work and views on the possibility of further expanding cooperation between the two fraternal communist parties, on the most topical aspects of the international political development as well as on the situation in both parties and in the international communist and workers movement. These issues and new themes for further deepening cooperation between the CPCZ and CPI in the consolidation of the movement's unity and cohesion are on the agenda of the party delegations' talks that began shortly after the arrival by air of the Czechoslovak party delegation. The CPI's Delhi seat bears the name of the prominent official of Indian and international communist and workers movement, whose 70th birth anniversary was recently commemorated by the entire Indian public.

In an extensive and friendly discussion, Vasil Bilak acquainted the delegation of the CPI National Council led by its General Secretary Chandra Rajeshwar Rao with the successes that are being achieved by Czechoslovak communists and the entire society in fulfilling the exacting tasks determined by the 15th CPCZ Congress. In view of the Indian side's extraordinary interest, he put emphasis on the results of the CPCZ's social policy and told, in particular, about its tasks. He paid great attention particularly to explaining the CPCZ's position on current world international-political developments and on the situation in the international communist movement. V. Bilak further stressed the extraordinary importance the party and government attach to further broadening the process of the relaxation of international tension, to intensifying the struggle for the consolidation of world peace, to disarmament and support for all forces fighting for national independence, against imperialism and racial discrimination, for peace and social progress in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. The CPCZ representative also highly valued the peace and anti-imperialist policy of the nonalined countries and stressed the CSSR's extraordinary interest in further developing the traditional friendship and all-round mutually advantageous cooperation with the Republic of India.

Chandra Rajeshwar Rao, the general secretary of the CPI National Council, informed the CPCZ Central Committee delegation about the most topical aspects of the domestic political situation in India and about the tasks which the party has been fulfilling in complex conditions. When implementing the resolutions of last year's 11th congress, the CPI primarily pursues the objective of uniting the country's leftist and democratic forces into a united political front. It also strives to mobilize Indian working people for a struggle for the defense and further broadening the basic social and political rights and accomplishments.

The two delegations expressed appreciation for the traditionally high standard of comradely relations between the CPCZ and CPI and expressed the determination to deepen them in the interest for further strengthening the international communist movement's unity and for the benefit of the people of both countries.

During the exchange of views on the most topical world developments, the representatives of the two fraternal communist parties unambiguously condemned the gross aggression committed by the reactionary Beijing leadership in the interest of its hegemonist and expansionist goals against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Punjab, Hariana States Tour

LD170620 Prague CTK in English 1917 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[By CTK correspondent]

[Text] New Delhi--The visiting delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, led by its Secretary and Presidium member Vasil Bilak, spent today in the states of Punjab and Hariana.

At Punjab, the delegation visited a tractor and engineering factory of the state concern Hindustan machine tools, which manufactured in the 1972-1978 period almost 40,000 tractors of the Hmt-Zetor 2511 type, and the first 1,250 tractors of the more efficient type Hmt-Zetor 5711 came off its lines last year. The tractors are manufactured in cooperation with the Zetor Brno Firm in Czechoslovakia. Both types are the most sought tractors in India in strong international competition, due to their high reliability.

Reddy, Desai Meeting

LD171750 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, who is heading a party Central Committee delegation on a visit to India, met the highest state and goverrment representatives in Delhi today.

He was received in the Presidential Palace first by President of the Indian Republic Neelam Sanjiva Reddy. Comrade Bilak conveyed the cordial greetings of Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, to him, and invited him to visit Czechoslovakia. He informed the Indian president of the very favorable impressions made on the delegation especially by the progress of the Indian economy. Its continued expansion is being aided by the mutually advantageous economic and commercial cooperation between Czechoslovakia and India.

During a friendly conversation Morarji Desai, the Indian prime minister and Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, exchanged views on important international questions. Both representatives voiced a high appreciation for the positive development of relations between Czechoslovakia and India, and advocated their expansion.

Vasil Bilak briefed the Indian prime minister on life in Czechoslovakia, primarily about its economic growth, on raising the living standards of Czechoslovak citizens and on other Czechoslovak successes in industry, agriculture and the like.

Prospects for further multifaceted developments of mutual relations and topical questions of the international political situation were discussed at a meeting between Comrade Vasil Bilak and Indian Minister of External Affairs Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Joint Party Protocol

LD171800 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the accompanying delegation continued its visit to India today.

A protocol on cooperation between the CPCZ and the Communist Party of India for 1979-1980 was signed in Delhi today. The document sets out in concrete terms the cooperation between the two fraternal communist parties in the coming period. It envisages a further development, especially in political and propaganda questions, in exchanges of experiences and party printed matter, publications and materials and in mutual visits of their officials and delegations.

Departure for Kabul

LD190948 Prague CTK in English 0825 GMT 19 Mar 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi--A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, headed by its Secretary and Presidium member Vasil Bilak, ended a five-day visit to India and left New Delhi for Kabul today. The delegation will visit Afghanistan at the invitation of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party.

KEMPNY ATTENDS AGRICULTURE MEETING IN PARDUBICE

LD160424 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The results of large-scale agricultural production and the prerequisites for its further development were assessed today at a district meeting of United Agricultural Cooperatives in Pardubice. In the discussion Josef Kempny, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, praised the activity of the farmers from the Pardubice region in the period prior to the CPCZ congress. Their activity testified to the interest and social commitment of the people in solving topical questions of agricultural production. He also noted shortcomings in the fulfillment of some quality agricultural indexes. Comrade Kempny said that in order to eliminate these shortcomings it is necessary above all to improve interenterprise management, the standards of which must be in line with today's methods used by large economic units.

HONECKER, STOPH GREET SANTA LUCIA PRIME MINISTER

LD152234 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1627 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, have conveyed cordial good wishes to Prime Minister of Santa Lucia G.M. Compton on the occasion on his country's declaration of independence. The telegram states that the GDR recognizes Santa Lucia as a sovereign and independent state.

STOPH GREETS NEWLY ELECTED LIBYAN OFFICIAL

AU142035 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN Berlin dispatch: "Greetings Telegram to Libyan Statesman on Election"]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has sent a cordially worded congratulations telegram to Jadallah Azuz Talhi on his election to the post of secretary of the General People's Committee of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The conviction is expressed in the telegram that all-round cooperation between the GDR and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah will consolidate and deepen in the future.

POPE'S ENCYCLICAL 'COMES OUT FOR PEACE'

LD161504 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1223 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Vatican City--Pope John Paul's first encyclical has been published by the Vatican. The document, which represents the program for the pope's term of office and which is directed to the Catholic priesthood and to all believers, carries the title "Redemptor Hominis." In his message, the pope comes out for peace and discusses a number of different political and social questions.

KROLIKOWSKI MEETS WITH AFGHAN TRADE MINISTER

LD162356 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1533 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Today Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Afghan Minister of Trade Abdolqoddus Ghorbandi, now in the GDR to attend the Leipzig fair for a talk.

Minister Ghorbandi conveyed cordial greetings from the Revolutionary Council and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, in particular from the Chairman Nur Mohammad Taraki, to the SED and GDR state leadership, especially to Erich Honecker, which were warmly reciprocated by Werner Krolikowski.

Werner Krolikowski congratulated the Afghan people on their successful revolution and their forthcoming first anniversary. He paid tribute to the achievements accomplished within a historically brief span of time and wished the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan every success in implementing its First 5-Year Plan and in conducting its anti-imperialist foreign policy aimed at the preservation of peace. The talk also dealt with aspects for further developing and deepening economic, industrial and scientific-technical cooperation.

Based on their national economies the two sides agreed to considerably increase their cooperation in the economic sphere, especially bilateral trade, during the next few years on the basis of the trade agreement concluded between the two governments on 13 July 1978. Corresponding proposals were put forward and discussed. The talk took place in an atmosphere of friendship and mutual understanding.

GDR RELIEF CONSIGNMENT ARRIVES IN HANOI

LD170617 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2033 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Hanoi--By ADN correspondent--Another special Interflug plane carrying a relief consignment for Vietnam, which is the victim of Chinese aggression, arrived in Hanoi today. It consists of medical supplies such as penicillin, blood plasma, first aid medical instruments, bandages and food with a total value of M5 million. Canned goods from the GDR had already arrived in Vietnam by air during the past few days. During the past 12 days alone GDR working people have raised M12 million in solidarity donations.

A trade union delegation led by Helmut Thiele, member of the FDGB Central Executive Presidium, this evening handed to the Vietnamese trade unions the solidarity goods which have been largely financed by GDR trade unions. He also presented them with a folder containing protest declarations by GDR citizens against China's aggression. Helmut Thiele said that since 1965 GDR trade unions have raised solidarity donations totalling M513 million for the Vietnamese people. He affirmed that the GDR people will continue to do everything in their power to assist the Vietnamese people in the spirit of solidarity. Nguyen Thuyet, member of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation Secretariat, accepted a personal letter from Harry Tisch, member of the SED Politburo and FDGB chairman. It expresses the great indignation of the more than 8 million GDR trade unionists and stresses that GDR citizens will continue to feel linked by fraternal ties with the Vietnamese people. Thuyet expressed his heartfelt thanks for the aid and support saying: "We will never forget this solidarity in our resistance struggle against the United States, in healing the ravages of war and building socialism and now again in our struggle against the aggressor by the reactionary Chinese rulers."

COMMENT ON STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS FOR NAZI CRIMES

LD151332 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0530 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--In its editorial today, NATIONAL-ZEITUNG, the National Democratic Party newspaper, recalls that the statute of limitations for Nazi crimes is international law. The paper writes: After the fall of fascism the worldwide tribunal of peaceloving mankind passed its verdict in Nuremberg on this barbarism. Since then the statute of limitations for these crimes has become international law. This was emphatically confirmed by the UN General Assembly in 1968 by the adoption of a convention to this effect. Our republic is among many states which, by signing the document, undertook a commitment. The FRG, on the other hand, where the rule of imperialism remained intact, is missing from these ranks. A discussion on the statute of limitations has been going on in the FRG for months. Under FRG law the statute would become a reality on 1 January 1980. The paper notes that there is a growing number of FRG citizens who, together with progressive people everywhere in the world demand: No statute of limitations for Nazi crimes!

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG TRADE FAIR

Soelle Reception

AU132121 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Summary] On the evening of 11 March Horst Soelle, GDR foreign trade minister, gave a festive reception to mark the end of the first day of the 1979 Leipzig spring fair for the personalities of the industrial and trade community staying in Leipzig. In the new city hall of the fair city he welcomed, among others, the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Krolikowski, Guenter Mittag, Werner Jarowinski, Guenther Kleiber and Gerhard Schuerer as well as the Deputy Chairmen of the Council of Ministers Wolfgang Rauchfuss, Dr Gerhard Weiss and Dr Herbert Weiz. The invitation to the reception was accepted by personalities of the political and social life of the fair city and by numerous foreign exhibitors and political, economic and trade representatives.

Beil, FRG Businessmen's Meeting

AU132129 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Dr Gerhard Beil, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign trade, conducted talks with board chairmen and members of FRG concerns on developing mutual trade relations in Leipzig on 11 March. Dr Beil stressed the need to intensify GDR exports in the future in his talks with the board of the Mannesmann corporation of Duesseldorf, led by board Chairman Dr Egon Overbeck, and the board of the Essen Krupp Corporation led by its Chairman Heinz Petry. The talks were attended by Karl Keilholz, main department head in the Foreign Trade Ministry.

Stoph, Solomentsev Luncheon

AU131801 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[ADN dispatch from Leipzig: "Friendly meeting at the Leipzig spring fair: Willi Stoph gave luncheon for Soviet Government Delegation"]

[Text] Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, gave a luncheon on 11 March in honor of the Soviet Government delegation under the leadership of Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, visiting the GDR on the occasion of the Leipzig spring fair. During their meeting Willi Stoph and Mikhail S. Solomentsev voiced their profound satisfaction that on the basis of fraternal relations between the CPSU and SED, in implementation of the treaty of friendship and assistance between the GDR and USSR of 7 October 1975, the close and successful cooperation between the two states and peoples has produced such fruitful results.

The chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers expressed his high appreciation for the interesting and multifaceted exhibition in the Soviet fair pavilion which shows the significant progress of the Soviet people in the building of communism. The two sides affirmed the certainty that the fair, which is characterized by the preparations for the 30th anniversary of the GDR's founding, will impart new incentives to trade, which links the nations, and to economic cooperation and that it will serve to secure world peace.

Participating at the luncheon, which took place in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality, were, on the GDR side, the members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Werner Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; as well as Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology, and Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade. Petr Abrasimov, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the USSR to the GDR, and other delegation members attended on the Soviet side.

Gerstner Economic Review

DW190831 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1005 GMT 18 Mar 79 DW

[From Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Text] The Leipzig spring fair, which will be concluded today, has turned out to be a very good business fair. The negotiation activities were very brisk and the number of contracts signed was considerable. Voluminous contracts were concluded by many exhibitors already in the first few hours after the opening of the fair. One of these was our industrial installations import enterprise which ordered a roll stand from the Austrian machine factory Andritz. The Austrian Voest Alpine Montan Corporation will build an installation for the granulation of lime ammonion nitrate explosive at the Schwedy petrochemical combine. Granulation nowadays is common use for pulverized chemical products on the world market, and not just in the case of granulated (?spe).

The GDR will build a large cableworks in Algeria, and the Robotron enterprise will deliver 17 computers to Poland and 60 automatic bookkeeping machines to Bulgaria. A contract on the delivery of fruit and vegetables woth R9 million was concluded with Hungary for this year. This is but a small segment of the contracts concluded on the first day of the fair. This continued throughout the fair.

The French Rhonepoulenc Corporation ordered large quantities of chemicals from the GDR, and the French automobile corporation Citroen bought machine tools worth FR30 million in the GDR. We on our part purchased many Japanese machine tools for machine fittings, including faucet combinations for bathrooms which are in such great demand.

Spain has ordered 800 tractors, Italy bought harvester threshing machines worth M2.7 million and television tubes. Austria ordered numerically controlled drilling machines, and importers from the Federal Republic, France, and Sweden bought hunting weapons made in Suhl which still are world renowned. A contract on the construction of a pump station worth M3.5 million was concluded with Iraq. A contractual agreement concluded with Sweden provides for the delivery of Electro-ceramic products, made in Hermsdorf, for the period from 1979 to 1982. We bought from Soviet exporters long-range airplanes of latest design for the Interflug airline and heavy industrial helicopters. The purchases further included 500-megawatt turbine generators for our large power plant under construction at Jaenschwalde near Cottbus.

I hope, dear listeners, that I did not bore you with this listing of some transactions which account for only a fraction of what has taken place at the fair. I wanted to convey to you an impression of the manifold and brisk business activities at the fair.

To negotiate foreign trade today is not easy. I think it is appropriate to emphasize the complicated and hard work done by our foreign trade negotiators who are often slighted on the day honoring trade. This work requires expert knowledge, initiative, readiness to take risks and agility. Our economy, and we as a whole, depend very much on this work which changes daily as a consequence of the capitalist crisis and their attendant price hikes, whether we can sell and purchase favorably, whether we are receiving adequate money for our good merchandise, or whether we contract the most favorable offers for our imports. Much can be gained in exports and imports, yet losses are possible just as well.

Terms of trade is what the business methods are called in international trade, and we must be able to play this angle. I think we can say our foreign traders are skillfully looking after GDR interests and doing effective foreign trading. I feel obligated to say that especially because of my impressions of the activities at this fair. Great and farsighted work is being done, everything having been adapted to maximum intensification of marketing.

What also struck me at this fair, dear listeners, was the visit by many ministers from socialist and capitalist countries as well as from developing countries. I never say so many ministers in Leipzig before. And I can very well judge that because I have attended every fair since the first postwar fair in May 1946. These ministers negotiated on the governmental level ways of expanding cooperation. In doing so they were inspired by the 46,000 industrial products which the GDR has on display here.

These ministers, by the way, did not reserve praise and recognition for the manifoldness and quality of the GDR's industrial products. I am thinking, in this context, of Italian Foreign-Trade Minister Ossola or Bonn's Economics Minister Graf Lambsdorff who undertook extensive tours of the fair on Monday and Tuesday and who were very impressed by what they saw.

Afghan Trade Minister Ghorbandi negotiated a quick expansion of trade relations with the GDR. Mozambique Industry Minister Carrilho expressed the great interest of his country in further importing agricultural machines and transport machines. This spring fair was characterized by the intensification of our foreign trade with such developing countries as India, Libya, Ethiopia, Afghanistan and Mozambique.

I noted something else too: The symbol "CEMA Specialized" could be seen on hundreds of machine tools, presses, weaving automats, agricultural machines, electronic products and other goods shown at the fair. "CEMA Specialized" means that this product is produced only in that country for all CEMA countries, and that this country is specialized on that particular product. This specialization permits putting out greater series, it permits greater labor productivity, international division of work, socialist integration and better satisfaction of demands in CEMA countries.

In a way Leipzig was a show demonstrating the achievements of CEMA countries. Not just the GDR will be 30 years old in 1979, CEMA will celebrate its thirtieth birthday as well. The GDR and CEMA have matured together, and you can see that in Leipzig.

GOVERNMENT STATEMENT ISSUED ON PRC, VIETNAM, LAOS

LD170945 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)--Hungarian News Agency MTI has been authorized to publish the following statement:

The Government of the Hungarian People's Republic was noted with increasing concern and indignation that ignoring the ever widening international protest, the Beijing leadership has not given up its aggressive war against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. There are facts indicating that in pursuance of its hegemonistic ambitions and launching a new, open attack, the Chinese leadership is stepping up its sabotage activities against the People's Democratic Republic of Laos which has been engaged in peaceful socialist construction work and striving for friendly ties and cooperation with all its neighbours.

The threat to the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and the occupation of some of its territories prove again that China's hegemonist, expansionist ambitions pose a grave danger to the independence and sovereignty of South-East Asian countries and to the peace and security of the entire world.

Simultaneously with firmly condemning the Chinese aggression against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic denounced the grave threat against the independence and territorial integrity of the People's Democratic Republic of Laos and it expresses its solidarity with the government and people of Laos. It demands immediate cessation of the Chinese acts which trample underfoot the international law and basic norms of inter-state relations. It calls for an immediate and full withdrawal of Chinese troops from the Vietnamese and Laotian territories and for an instantaneous end to the aggressive preparations against Laos.

NEPSZAVA ANALYZES CHINA'S GLOBAL STRATEGY, FUNDAMENTAL GOALS

AU151407 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 11 Mar 79 p 7 AU

[Tamas Palos article: "What Is China's Objective?"]

[Text] The aggression committed against Vietnam is not the beginning and, realistically considered--unfortunately--not the end of China's dangerous foreign policy. What is involved is a more brutal manifestation of the Maoists' international strategy than even before, the fact that Beijing did not balk even at attacking a socialist country to attain its objectives.

Still, what is China's objective? Is it possible that the invasion, in disregard of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial inviolability, was a unique consequence of a struggle for power between Maoist leaders, or an individual act of a few Beijing politicians pursuing an adventurous policy? That is, should one not draw from it far-reaching conclusions with regard to the entire system of views and political practice of the Chinese leadership?

We would dangerously simplify matters if we failed to closely link China's illegal act with its entire main foreign policy line. What the Maoists have done against Vietnam fits completely into their internationalist strategy and accurately reflects their fundamental objectives.

Let us begin proving this statement through the most essential question: Why, precisely, was Vietnam the country that became the target of the aggression? There are several answers to this question. First, because Vietnam is a socialist country and, according to its well-known "three worlds" theory, China does not develop its relationship with its environment on a class basis. Instead of this, disregarding sociopolitical systems, it approaches each country or group of countries on a nationalist basis, according to whether they can be used for China's attainment of its hegemonistic goals or not.

Second, Vietnam was attacked because it pursues a policy of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community, since Beijing regards the Soviet Union as its principal enemy and would like to separate the rest of the socialist countries from it. Vietnam firmly opposes this endeavor.

Third, another reason for the Chinese aggression is the fact that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a strong socialist country independent from Beijing and pursuing an internationalist policy, is situated in Southeast Asia and enjoys great prestige. And this area is the number one target of Chinese conquest and expansion. Therefore, the Chinese leadership regards Vietnam as the foremost obstacle to its rule in Indochina and, through this, expansion in Southeast Asia and, in the last analysis, Asian hegemonism.

These considerations lead already to the realization that, as a combined result of the aforementioned three factors, attacking Vietnam was a direct consequence of the Chinese foreign policy strategy's most fundamental, one might say, innermost characteristics.

It is a relatively little known fact that Mao Zedong worked out as early as 1953 a so-called global strategic plan, according to which the "word revolution" will triumph in 20 years, that is, by 1973. In reality, this plan set the goal of China's attainment of its aspirations as a world power. It designated Asia as an "immediate target," which would be followed--as it was thought in Beijing--by the conquest of Africa, since the European countries would be obliged to "capitulate" automatically. And--in the Maoists' opinion--the Soviet Union would decline into a second-rate power.

Is it too bold to assume that, even if attuned to the changed realities to some extent, China's present leaders have adopted the strategy of attaining world power? On the basis of China's specific steps, this assumption does not seem unjustified. Then, neither is it an unfounded conclusion that Beijing regards as a potential adversary any world power that is in the way of this plan's implementation. However, since the Chinese leadership intends to proceed to the accomplishment of the main global task through the attainment of regional power, it regards as its enemy also those countries which wield considerable influence in some area of the world and primarily in Asia. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is such a regional power.

This enables one to outline the second essential link between the main Chinese objectives and the aggression against Vietnam.

It would follow from the above that Beijing regards the Soviet Union and the United States as its most dangerous adversaries. This is indeed the case, since Maoist strategy assumes an intensification of differences between these two great powers and a war in which they destroy each other. Yet it does not act against both. It regards as its main enemy in the "first world" only the Soviet Union, because by virtue of its existence, example, strength, prestige and influence, the Soviet Union is an insurmountable obstacle to Chinese chauvinistic and expansionist policy. In contrast, it openly conspires with the United States to obtain the assistance of monopoly capital for the implementation of its military program. [paragraph continues]

Although it is an inevitable fact that conflicting fundamental Chinese-U.S. interests cannot be resolved, the United States, out of sheer calculation, supports Beijing's endeavors to a certain extent. More precisely, Washington, on the one hand, profits by the anti-Soviet and antisocialist and prowar nature of Chinese policy and, on the other hand, it "follows suit" with respect to "parallel interests" professed in concurrence with China on these matters.

Thus, there is no question of China regarding the United States as "an ally for ever." Also in this respect, the Maoists are guided by Mao Zedong's thesis on "destroying the enemy one by one" and "avoiding a struggle on two fronts." And, since the effect of the laws of social development are unalterable in the international arena as well, the time will come when both Washington and Beijing will have to realize that "they have backed the wrong horse." Perhaps the remark attributed to the Chinese leaders--a remark reported throughout the world press years ago--was not altogether invested that "after a certain number of years we will definitely build enormous ships and we will be ready to land in Japan, the Philippines and San Francisco." Characteristic, too, is a statement by a U.S. paper: "It seems today that there is no better battering ram than China to weaken the fortresses of communism and the revolution. However, when this instrument is ineffectual at a siege for some reason, it is usually discarded without hesitation."

Thus, also a third interconnection reveals itself at the end of this train of thought: The Chinese aggression cannot be set apart from the Maoist goal of exploiting an open or behind-the-scenes complicity of monopoly capitalist circles with the struggle against the socialist countries.

China has resorted to armed aggression in this struggle. And this--as a Hungarian Government statement has stressed--"is a challenge against the peace and security of peoples." Is this absent from Beijing's intentions? On the contrary it is entirely consistent with them. China is against detente and regards a world war as inevitable. It supports the large-scale armament of the capitalist powers. Thus, when it provokes warlike conflicts threatening with grave consequences and endangering the security of all peoples, it intends also through this to hinder the process of detente and tries to make normal East-West relations more difficult. This is the fourth proof that the Maoists pursued the most important objectives of their strategy when they launched their attack against Vietnam.

Although Chinese foreign policy has numerous other characteristics as well, perhaps these few aspects suffice to answer the question as to what China's goal is in the international arena. Unequivocally, this goal is to become a world power and accomplish its aspirations of conquest and hegemony. This is what it is guided by in its anti-Sovietism, its distinctive behavior toward the socialist community and its disruptive activity in the international workers movement. This induces it to support the most reactionary regimes that oppose the national liberation movements and this is why it cooperates even with the most extremist circles of imperialism. And it subordinates its entire domestic policy and, above all, its economic plans, to this.

In connection with the attack against Vietnam, the bourgeois press referred to a "war between two socialist countries." However, can one regard what China has done and what it aspires to in the international arena as a socialist foreign policy? It is obvious that one cannot! China has abandoned and is pursuing a practice at variance with the principles of a socialist foreign policy.

COMMENTARY ASSESSES MIDEAST PEACE SETTLEMENT

LD182222 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0710 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Istvan Kulcsar commentary]

[Text] There was a new and important development in the Middle East during the week, but there is no foreign political review anywhere in the world whose editor would dare to say that the settlement is final or even lasting. New York correspondent Istvan Kulcsar draws up the balance sheet of Carter's prestige visit:

Barely 1 week after his refusal to go to Washington to continue the talks with President Carter and Premier Begin, President as-Sadat said on Thursday that as soon as the Israeli Parliament has approved the Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty he will leave for Washington, even if Carter does not invite him. Of course this was only a joke, since it is obvious that as soon as it is formally possible the treaty will be signed and that it is Carter himself who is pressing for it the most.

As a matter of fact, from the start it was the United States that tried to promote a separate peace between its Middle East ally, Israel, and its potential ally, Egypt, and after the Iranian revolution the matter became particularly urgent. Naturally, no one can say that when Carter left for the Middle East 10 days ago everything had been arranged in advance. There is no doubt that there were--as there still are--significant differences between Egypt and Israel, though attention will not be drawn to these until many months after the signing.

However, it is also certain that Carter's talks in the Middle East were never for a moment as difficult as the U.S. spokesmen stated during and after his meetings in Cairo, Jerusalem and again in Cairo. An agreement was indeed within reach and the U.S. President endeavored to get the two parties to shake hands by offering considerable aid. After the leaders of both Middle East regimes became convinced that, from their own point of view, they had chosen the lesser evil--Washington would safeguard their security by arms deliveries, bases and guarantees and it would reward their readiness to agree by considerable economic aid--they both gave in. This was made easier by the fact that both As-Sadat and Begin had already gone so far toward a separate agreement that it would have been difficult for them to go back.

The United States has secured for itself two stable points in the Middle East. It has replaced--or thinks it has--a gendarme lost through the Iranian revolution and set it up to watch over the oil of the area. The United States also thinks that it has disabled the Geneva peace conference on a Middle East settlement, whose cochairman is the USSR. Carter, has improved his personal domestic political position. On the other hand, the United States has further estranged itself from the Arab states--to a certain extent even to the conservative regimes--and has unintentionally contributed to closer ties between the Arab countries and the socialist world.

Israel has removed Egypt from the ranks of its military adversaries. Though it returns the Sinai Peninsula, it will keep a considerable part of the occupied territories. By holding out the prospect of an autonomy--undefined in content and date in any case, it had the United States and its friends remove, in effect, the creation of a Palestinian state from the agenda. Israel will receive more military aid and modern weapons from the United States than before, but in the long run it has rendered its serious differences with the Arab peoples and countries still more acute and more difficult to solve. It has also sown the seeds of a war that may be more widespread than anything so far, more destructive and involving more countries.

The Cairo regime has regained a desert and has received promises for enough economic aid to enable it, perhaps, to prevent a further lowering of its extremely low standard of living for the time being and for as many arms as it needs to partially reequip its army. But against whom can it fight with these arms? In practice, only against Arabs, and the Egyptian leadership--which has in return turned its back on its previous comrades-in-arms, neighbors, natural allies--is branded in the Arab world as a traitor to the Arab cause.

KADAR RECEIVES WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV

LD161210 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Viktor Kulikov, marshal of the Soviet Union and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact's Joint Armed Forces. The meeting, which was characterized by a warm, comradely atmosphere, was attended by Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Politburo and prime minister, and Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

End of Visit, Departure

LD180050 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] The commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact's Joint Armed Forces has acquainted himself with the training of the Hungarian Army, the experiences of officer training and life of the soldiers. Marshal Kulikov met soldiers of the Hungarian People's Army and of the Soviet Southern Army Forces temporarily stationed in Hungary at a Hungarian-Soviet soldiers' meeting. He also visited the Hungarian optical works acquainted himself with the working conditions there. Marshal Kulikov has left our country. He was seen off at Ferihegy Airport by Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense.

LAZAR, PUJA GREET NEW ALGERIAN PREMIER, FOREIGN MINISTER

AU141553 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Mar 79 p 8 AU

[Unattributed report: "Greetings Cables"]

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers has cabled greetings to Mohamed Benahmed Abdelghani on the occasion of his having been appointed premier of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. Minister of Foreign Affairs Frigyes Puja has greeted Mohamed Seddik ben Yahia on the occasion of his appointment as minister of foreign affairs.

LAZAR DEPARTS ON OFFICIAL VISIT TO KUWAIT

LD171024 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Kuwait. He was invited by Crown Prince Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah, prime minister of Kuwait, to pay an official visit.

He is accompanied on his official visit by Jozsef Biro, minister of foreign trade, Robert Gerai, deputy foreign minister, and Ferenc Simon, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Information Office. Karoly Szigeti, Hungarian ambassador to Kuwait, will join the delegation in Kuwait.

GASPAR ARRIVES IN MOSCOW, MET BY SHIBAYEV

LD181936 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 18, (MTI)--From the Moscow correspondent of MTI: At the invitation of the Soviet Central Trade Union Council, a delegation of the Hungarian trade unions under Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of the National Council, arrived Sunday for a friendship visit in Mosoow. At the airport Sheremetevo they were welcomed by Aleksey Shibayev, president of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions.

PORTUGAL'S EANES TO VISIT HUNGARY 'SHORTLY'

LD171900 Budapest MTI in English 1753 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)--Invited by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal, will shortly pay an official visit to Hungary.

1979 TRADE COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

LD162144 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI)--Deputy Foreign Trade Ministers Jeno Tordai of Hungary and Tadeusz Nesterowicz of Poland today signed in Budapest the bilateral trade protocol for 1979. The value of mutual deliveries is expected to reach 670 million rubles, which figure is 18 percent higher than foreseen for 1979 in the long-term agreement between Hungary and Poland.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TURKISH DELEGATION'S VISIT

Losonczi Meeting

LD161214 Budapest MTI in English 1043 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI)--Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, received in Budapest on Friday the Turkish parliamentary delegation staying in Hungary under the leadership of Dr Cahit Karakas, president of the Grand National Assembly of the Republic of Turkey. The meeting, marked by a cordial atmosphere, was attended by Sarolta Raffai, vice-president of the National Assembly, and by Talat Benler, Turkish ambassador in Budapest.

End of Visit, Departure

LD180152 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)--Concluding their official visit to Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly, the Turkish parliamentary delegation left Budapest on Saturday. The delegation, headed by Dr Cahit Karakas, president of the Grand National Assembly, were seen off at Budapest's airport by Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly. Present was Talat Benler, Turkey's ambassador in Budapest.

MTI Interview

LD180157 Budapest MTI in English 1742 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 17 (MTI)--As already reported, the Turkish parliamentary delegation which was visiting Hungary under the leadership of Cahit Karakas, president of the Turkish legislature, left Budapest on Saturday at the end of a visit at the invitation of the Hungarian National Assembly.

In an interview given to MTI before his departure, Cahit Karakas said:

"Meetings and discussions held in a cordial and frank atmosphere characterized our delegation's seven-day visit to Hungary. We highly evaluate our talks with Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian Parliament, and Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja and feel that new perspectives have opened up for the development of Hungarian-Turksih relations. It was obvious during our discussions too that our international aims provided a good basis for the consolidation of bilateral cooperation.

"During the negotiations we concurringly established that Turkish-Hungarian economic and cultural ties developed well in the recent years. The delegation of our Grand National Assembly noted it with joy that both sides earnestly desire to further strengthen cooperation. Our visit has undoubtedly rendered closer the links between the Republic of Turkey and the Hungarian People's Republic in every sphere of life. This is substantiated also by the fact that a Hungarian cultural week began in our country on Saturday. The event will be graced by your culture minister. We are looking forward to the forthcoming session of the Hungarian-Turkish economic and technical cooperation commission, because concrete agreements may lead to the exploitation of the possibilities latent in our ties. Soon after our return home, we will report to our Grand National Assembly about the experience acquired during the visit. In the interest of our parliamentary links, we shortly plan to set up a Hungarian group within the Turkish section of the Interparliamentary Union."

The leader of the Turkish parliamentary delegation briefly referred also to his country's exit from CENTO: "After the exit (?of) Iraq, Iran and Pakistan, CENTO virtually ceased to exist. That is why the withdrawal of Turkey from the organization was beyond debate," pointed out the president of the Turkish legislature.

MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

LD161936 Budapest MTI in English 1751 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, March 16 (MTI)--Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Mozambican Liberation Front, chief-of-staff of the People's Liberation Armed Forces and deputy minister, today concluded his visit in Hungary and left Budapest. During his stay S.M. Mabote was received by Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP CC, and by Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

GIEREK DISCUSSES TALKS WITH BREZHNEV, ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD162024 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, today met central and provincial press, radio and television reporters at one of his periodic press conferences. The conference was chaired by Jerzy Lukaszewicz, deputy member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. Kazimierz Rokoszewski, director of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the Central Committee, was present.

Starting the conference Edward Gierek told the press about the results of the talks he had with Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Edward Gierek said that, as in the first few postwar years, when Soviet aid was a vital support for the effort of our people in the reconstruction and development of Polish economy, so today the fraternal and mutually advantageous cooperation is an important and unique factor of our development.

The meeting was concerned mainly with the issue of looking for further opportunities for and extension of cooperation and the mobilization of many reserves unused at present. At issue here is above all the further development of industrial coproduction and specialization, particularly in such leading sectors as the engineering and chemical industries.

We agreed that the solution to our various difficulties, particularly in the provision of raw materials and fuels, can take place along the road of mutually advantageous cooperation, that is, through, among other things, Poland's participation in raw materials projects on the Soviet Union's territory, or through deliveries of equipment and machines.

And, after all, we have reached similar agreement about the Soviet Union's participation in some of our raw materials projects. We also discussed main international issues, said Edward Gierek. We fully agreed in our assessment of the situation, as well as in defining the directions of activity in strengthening the process of detente and achievement of progress in disarmament.

I would like to stress one thing: Our talks represent a new, important stimulus for the further development of many-sided Polish-Soviet cooperation, one more confirmation of the links of close friendship and unity in putting into practice common goals, which join our parties, states and peoples.

Turning then to the subject of the Polish economy, the first secretary of the Central Committee spoke above all about issues connected with the difficulties, experienced for some considerable time, in supplying our economy with raw and other materials and energy. This is why, apart from current projects, the fundamental task is to economize in the use of raw materials because that is the sole, essential factor in improving the effectiveness of the way in which we manage the economy.

Referring to the situation in foreign trade, the first secretary of the party Central Committee pointed out, among other things, the importance which is being assumed by the problem of increasing our exports, particularly to the capitalist countries. The issue here is that by increasing their volume and gaining more revenue it would be possible to obtain resources for vital imports which include mainly the raw materials we need. We must strive to consolidate proexport specialization in some industries, to lower our production costs and to improve the attractivenss, durability and reliability of our goods.

It is also important that we continue to transform consistently our industrial structure with the idea of improving the supplies for our domestic market. It is important that we (?increase the production) of goods in greatest demand, and that we improve their usefulness, that we do away with the periodic shortages, which nothing can justify, of some goods.

Speaking next about changes in the system of management of the national economy, Comrade Edward Gierek stated that the number of selective indicators which have to be met by many departments, amalgamations and enterprises would be gradually reduced. We are planning to adopt economic mechanisms which would give a degree of independence to economic institutions and which would at the same time cause them to strive to genuinely improve the effectiveness of labor.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee then spoke about the important role played by the small-scale manufacturing industry. This subject will be dealt with at the next, 14th plenum of the party Central Committee. What we are trying to do here is to increase the part small-scale industry plays in Poland's economic life.

Replying to questions dealing with our foreign policy within the background of current international events, the first secretary of the party Central Committee drew attention to the progress made in the economic, scientific-technological and cultural cooperation among European states, progress which has taken place since the Helsinki conference.

He also stressed the fact that Poland warmly welcomed Leonid Brezhnev's proposal that countries signatories of the Helsinki conference Final Act conclude an agreement to the effect that none of them will be first to use either nuclear or conventional arms against others. Our country is taking an active part and will continue to make a contribution to the cause of consolidating the process of detente on our continent.

This goal is also served by the lively political dialog and mutually advantageous cooperation with many West European states, and in particular with France, Great Britain, and the Nordic countries. This goal is also served by the development of the normalization of bilateral relations with the FRG, but requires resolute resistance against the antidetente and revisionist forces in the FRG.

The first secretary of the party Central Committee also drew attention to the fact that the lack of clear progress in the field of military detente was a very worrying factor in the situation not only in Europe but also throughout the world. He then stressed that in the present international situation the greatest concern is caused by China's policy. Our whole nation has condemned the aggressive steps taken by the Chinese leaders. China's present aggression against Vietnam is a kind of lesson for the whole world about the results of the Beijing leaders' expansionist and hegemonistic great-power stand. We support the just stand taken by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the issue of the full withdrawal of the attacking troops from Vietnam as a condition for peace talks.

We have welcomed with great satisfaction the changes which have taken place in Cambodia, where the Khmer people have regained their opportunity to build a happy future for their socialist motherland.

Referring to the events in Iran, the first secretary of the party Central Committee said that when we expressed readiness to develop friendly relations with the new government in that country we were hoping that Iran would contribute to the peaceful and progressive arrangement of relations in the Middle East and throughout the world.

During the press conference Edward Gierek also broached certain problems connected with the preparations for the eighth party congress.

He said in conclusion: In the implementation of goals which face us we count a great deal on Polish journalists; we count on your commitment and skill. We expect you to take our party's program closer to the people and to serve Poland's development with your hearts and pens.

REPORTAGE ON REACTIONS TO POPE'S ACTIVITIES

Episcopate Communique on Pope's Visit

AU151450 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 12 Mar 79 p 1 AU

[Communique on the session of the Episcopate's Main Council in connection with the coming visit to Poland of Holy Father John Paul II--issued in Warsaw by the Episcopate Secretariat Press Bureau on 10 March]

[Text] The Episcopate's Main Council held a session under the chairmanship of Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski, primate of Poland, in Warsaw on 9 March 1979. The organization of the welcome for Holy Father John Paul II, who is to visit his fatherland on 2-10 June 1979, was the main subject of the session.

The visit will be an unusual event in the history of the church and of the nation. A son of Poland is coming to our country as Christ's successor and the head of the holy church. It is natural that Catholics and all Poles who want to welcome the holy father in a worthy and cordial way are interested in this visit.

Ever since a Pole was elected to the See of Peter all our community has professed a lively interest in the person of John Paul II and is watching his work with attention and pride. The Polish pope has roused the hopes of the people throughout the world and in our fatherland for a better future. This is because in a modern age he reminds us of imperishable values and shows us the road mapped out by Christ and his gospel.

A worthy and cordial welcome of the holy father, especially in Warsaw, Gniezno, Czestochowa and Krakow, is a matter for all our people. As the communiques published on 2 March indicate, this is a matter for the church authorities, the state authorities and the entire society. This is why united efforts of these authorities will seek to insure that the holy father enjoys his stay in his fatherland in the best possible way.

Realizing the range of preparatory work in connection with the welcome for the holy father, the Main Council has appointed the All-Poland Church Honorary Committee, which will be chaired by Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski. In addition, the Main Council has appointed the All-Poland Church Coordinating Committee in Warsaw and has directed that local committees be set up in Warsaw, Gniezno, Czestochowa and Krakow. The work of these committees will be coordinated by the aforementioned coordinating committee. The Main Council has also appointed an information bureau linked with the coordinating committee. The bureau will be located at 17 Miodowa Ulica, Warsaw.

On 10 March a special delegation of the episcopate went to Rome to thank the holy father for his readiness to visit Poland and the church in his fatherland. The delegation includes Archbishop Franciszek Macharski, metropolitan bishop of Krakow; Bishop Stefan Barela, bishop ordinary of Czestochowa; and Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the episcopate. The delegation will present to the holy father a draft program of the visit and will ask him for instructions and apostolic blessings.

The Episcopate Main Council appeals to all the faithful to pray ardently that the visit of Christ's successor in Poland may help produce spiritual yields and unite our entire community in efforts for the common good of the nation.

Warsaw Radio on First Encyclical

LD152302 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 15 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Today the Vatican published, also in Polish, the text of the first encyclical of Pope John Paul II, a document entitled "Redemptor Hominis", which formulates the stand of the head of the Catholic Church on many social and moral problems of the contemporary world.

The encyclical points out the need for the church to continue the work of Pope John XXIII and Paul VI; it stresses the enormous progress made in the 20th century toward man's control of the world and at the same time points out the accompanying process of a threat of armed conflicts, the danger emerging from the production of atom, hydrogen or neutron weapons; and the disastrous consequences of the poisoning of the natural environment.

The encyclical stresses that the church desires rapprochement with all cultures and world outlooks, with all people of good will. Condemning imperialism in all its forms, coming out against the consumer model of life, the papal document contains criticism of the current economic world order. The encyclical stresses the significance of the UN Declaration on Human Rights and comes out in favor of a full implementation of its decisions. It condemns all [word indistinct], totalitarianism, neocolonialism and imperialism.

The document also contains the known negative stand of the church toward materialism.

Much attention is also paid to the problems of the internal life of the church and to moral questions.

Appeal on Jerusalem Issue

AU161452 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 14 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[PAP report: "Pope's Appeal in Connection With Jerusalem"]

[Text] Rome--At his 12 March meeting with representatives of the international committee for liaison between the Catholic Church and the world Jewish organizations, Pope John Paul II appealed to all sides to "make efforts in order to transform Jerusalem into a center of harmony between the Jews, the Muslims and the Christians."

John Paul II's statement has been interpreted as a sign of the Vatican's opposition to the Zionist attempts to transform Jerusalem into a purely Jewish city.

SAUDI 'POLITICIAN' CITED ON MIDEAST PEACE EFFORTS

LD172340 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Beirut, 17 March, PAP--By PAP correspondent Tadeusz Jackowski--The Middle East continues to be the scene of stormy political activity. An American delegation, led by the U.S. President's Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Carter's son, Chip Carter, and head of staff of the U.S. Army, David Jones, arrived in Riyadh on Saturday.

The richest and most influential country of the Arab world became a subject to extreme pressure by the United States in the final stage of concluding a separatist agreement between Egypt and Israel.

Asked by PAP correspondent in Beirut about the aim of the American [word indistinct] one of Saudi politicians said: "Saudi Arabia has (?not made any) definite statement so far. This is our custom. However we do not conceal our deep dissatisfaction over the overall American policy. [Word indistinct] to intensify the pressure exerted upon us, Jordan and (?other) countries for the sake of the so-called security guarantee. Yet Riyadh has stressed many a time that excluding the Palestinian issue in separatist Egyptian-Israeli talks and American sponsorship over the entire process is incompatible with the kingdom's interests and our relations with the Arab world. The U.S. cannot impose financial terms upon us. Sometimes it happens the other way round."

"The situation changes in such a way that what for Americans is the safeguard of our alleged security to our opinion is a hotbed of fears, dangers and conflicts we do not intend to get involved in."

IRANIAN TUDEH PARTY STATEMENT ON REFERENDUM REPORTED

LD172318 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[By special PAP correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski]

[Text] Tehran, 17 March, PAP--In connection with the forthcoming referendum the Iranian Communist Party,Tudeh, launched an appeal to vote for the transformation of Iran into an Islamic republic. In the general referendum scheduled for March 30 this year citizens of Iran over 18 are to answer the question "Are you or are you not for replacing the former regime with an Islamic republic whose constitution will be approved by the nation?".

Citizens who will vote for the Islamic republic will cast a green ballot while the opponents - a red one.

It is generally expected that the overwhelming majority will come out for the Islamic republic and that the turn-out will be high.

The Tudeh party states in its appeal that voting for the Islamic republic is in the present situation a basic condition of maintaining the unity of all national and democratic forces. The appeal is said to be [word indistinct] response to the message of Ayatollah Khomeyni, who a few days ago called on the Iranian communists to vote for the establishment of an Islamic republic.

Meanwhile rallies are being held all over the country in connection with the referendum by the party of the Islamic republic, set up recently and led by activists close to Khomeyni. The participants call for the struggle against imperialism, foreign influences and for the unity of Muslim world.

PAP CORRESPONDENT NOTES CHANGES IN IRAN SINCE REVOLUTION

LD182220 Warsaw PAP in English 2120 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[By PAP special correspondent Ryszard Kapuscinski]

[Text] Tehran, 18 March PAP--I spent my last week in Iran's provinces in the south and central part of the country.

I covered a distance of some thousand kilometres by coach and must have been the only foreigner to travel there as during the revolution more than 80 thousand foreigners and among them 50 per cent of Americans left Iran. One of the consequences of that exodus is the stoppage of most investment works and closure of many plants caused by lack of specialists. Yet, normalization is returning to Iran's provinces step by step. Shopping centres are open and means of transportation operate as usual. In bigger towns streets are crowded with cars and markets with people and goods. At the moment revolutionary committees are handing over the rule to the newly appointed representatives of the state administration. Muslim courts are very operative in Iran's provinces. They sentence to [word indistinct] all those who drink alcohol, steal, lie, take drugs or commit adultery.

Although the Iranian revolution has not changed the socioeconomic structures of the country, its two essential achievements are unquestionable. Firstly, the domination of foreign monopolies and especially of American ones has been abolished. Secondly, omnipotent and parasitic bureaucratic and military class linked with the shah has been eliminated. Luxurious cars have disappeared from Iranian streets and many luxurious shops have been closed. Some do their best to sell the remaining goods which were imported from Europe. One of the features of the Iranian revolution is, doubtless, its plebeian nature as it is oriented against corruption and extravagance which were so striking in the country in which half of the population live in bad conditions and can neither read nor write. Deserted military bases strike the eyes of a traveller in Iran today. In many places there are hundreds of deserted helicopters, tanks and machine guns which are now covered with sand and were said to be worth 65,000 million dollars. [as received]

AGREEMENT ON COOPERATION WITH TURKEY INITIALED IN ANKARA

LD170615 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Ankara, 16 March, PAP--An agreement on economic and technological cooperation between Poland and Turkey was initialled here today and a protocol was signed at the conclusion of the talks carried by the Polish economic delegation headed by Vice Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Antoni Karas. The possibilities of development of trade and economic cooperation were discussed during the talks.

WERBLAN ADDRESSES STUDENTS MOVEMENT CONGRESS

AU141337 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10-11 Mar 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Report on speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Werblan at the 9 March Katowice session of the second congress of the Students' Scientific Movement]

[Text] Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Werblan, who attended the opening of the congress, extended cordial greetings from PZPR first secretary Edward Gierek to the congress and to the entire Students' Scientific Movement. The Central Committee, A. Werblan said, highly values your movement, is interested in its development, and supports and encourages it. You constitute a wide-ranging representation of a particularly important form of students' work, combining participation in the ideological-educational and social activities of the Socialist Union of Polish Studens with outstanding study and research militancy. The direct results of your scientific work deserve high marks because they make tangible contributions to the achievements of your higher schools. Your initiatives help increase our people's intellectual potential, linking scientific performance to the needs of society and to the country's development.

ROMANIANS RELIEVED TO HEAR PRC, SRV STATEMENTS ON WITHDRAWAL

AU171448 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0830 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

["Romanian Public Opinion Relieved To Learn of Latest Communiques of the Governments of the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/3/1979--The public opinion in Romania that followed with anxiety the events in Southeast Asia, the military confrontations at the Sino-Vietnamese border was relieved to learn the latest news and communiques of the governments of the People's Republic of China and of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The Romanian people assess as a positive fact what the minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of China asserted in his statement, i.e. that the Chinese armed forces completed their withdrawal from Vietnam, the whole strength having returned to the Chinese territory, as well as the proposals of the Chinese Government to start negotiations between the two sides. Likewise, the working people in Romania assess in the positive the statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam according to which the Vietnamese Government is willing to start negotiations between Vietnam and China, at the level of deputy ministers, one week after the complete withdrawal of the Chinese troops, in order to take measures for maintaining peace and stability in the border areas.

The public opinion in Romania is anxiously looking forward to the translation into life of these statements, to an as fast as possible passage to negotiations between the People's Republic of China and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and expresses the hope that in this way can the conflict and the litigious issues be settled, can friendship, collaboration and peace between the two peoples and countries building the new social system be strengthened. This will undoubtedly serve the general interests of socialism, the enhancement of its might, is growing prestige and influence in the world. It will also have a beneficial influence on the political climate in Southeast Asia, will contribute to liquidating tension in that part of the world, be a remarkable contribution to the general cause of detente, security and peace, to the development of collaboration among all nations on the basis of respect for each country's independence and sovereignty, of non-interference in the internal affairs of another state.

GREECE'S KARAMANLIS ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 18 MARCH

AU181334 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 18 Mar 79 AU

[Text] At the invitation of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Prime Minister Manea Manescu, Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis arrived in Bucharest today at noon on an official friendship visit. At Otopeni Airport, which displayed the state colors of the two countries, the guest was met by Comrades Emil Bobu, Ilie Verdet, Cornel Burtica and Stefan Andrei.

During the arrival ceremony the state anthems of the Socialist Republic of Romania and of the Republic of Greece were played. A military guard presented arms.

Press on Relations With Greece

AU162041 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

["Romanian-Greek Relations Characterized by Friendship and Fruitful Collaboration"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/3/1979--The Romanian-Hellenic dialogue to be held in Bucharest during the visit Premier Constantine Karamanlis is to pay to Romania is viewed as an important moment in the history of the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries, the Romanian press considers.

The ascending course of these relations on multiple planes, ROMANIA LIBERA stresses, confirms once more that the distinctions as to social system and even their belonging to different alliances are not obstacles in developing bilateral relations as long as the fundamental interests of the peoples, of peace and unhampered collaboration among nations have the precedence. The commentary dedicated by the mentioned newspaper in its March 16 issue, to the relations between the two countries in perspective of the Romanian visit of the Greek premier points to the keen interest of the Romanian public opinion in the new Romanian-Greek summit talks and to the conviction that they will further stimulate the development of the good relations between the two countries. As countries situated in the same geographic area, the newspaper shows, Romania and Greece have been linked by numerous common interests, this providing favourable premises for their fruitful collaboration at present.

After stressing the decisive contribution, during the last decade in particular, of the meetings of President Nicloae Ceausescu with President Constantine Tsatsos and Prime Minister Constantine Karamanlis, to the ascending evolution of the bilateral relations, the newspaper shows that these events occasioned wide exchanges of opinions under the sign of trust and sincerity. Special emphasis is placed on the importance of the joint solemn declaration signed by the two countries in 1975, a document which stipulates the new principles of interstate relations that should govern both the bilateral relations and the inter-Balkan and international ones, and which expresses the will of the sides to intensify and diversify their relations. Being the first document of the kind signed by Romania with a non-socialist Balkan country, the joint solemn declaration has not onlya bilateral but also an international character, contributing to the affirmation of the new relations, regionally and internationally.

The Romanian and Greek peoples are peaceful by nature and vitally interested in a more marked course to detente in Europe, in the region they live in and the world over. Romania and Greece also cooperate internationally with a view to singling out the best solutions to the major problems confronting mankind, bilateral collaboration in this field being favoured by the fact that, on a series of subjects, the stands of the two countries coincide. As it is only but natural, the inter-Balkan relations, hold a primordial place in the preoccupations of the two countries as well as the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace, good neighbourliness and fruitful collaboration, a target to the attainment of which Romania contributed a great deal. No doubt, ROMANIA LIBERA writes in conclusion, the favourable evolution of the Romanian-Hellenic relations has most encouraging perspectives. Aiming at a deeper mutual acquaintance of the two peoples, at introducing the Romanian people the renewing pulse in contemporary Greece, the Romanian foreign affairs weekly LUMEA publishes in its latest issue an extensive article on Athens.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI ENVOY AT LATTER'S REQUEST

AU171614 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the republic, today received Abba Gefen, Israel's ambassador to Bucharest, at the latter's request. The ensuing talk took place in a cordial atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES BOOK FROM EGYPTIAN PUBLICIST

AU162117 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 16/3/1979--President Nicolae Ceausescu received on March 16 Sayid Faraq Fuad, Egyptian publicist and writer, author of the book "Ceausescu-Romania's Hero" which has been recently put out in Cairo. The guest handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a deluxe copy of his book. He pointed to the high appreciation enjoyed in Egypt by President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity and--consistent support to the political-diplomatic efforts for establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked the author for his book, considering it as a contribution to a deeper acquaintance and rapprochement between the Romanian and the Egyptian peoples, between Romania and the Arab countries in general. The Romanian head of state expressed his conviction that the relations between Romania and Egypt would further expand and strengthen.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES VISITING ZANU SECRETARY GENERAL

AU161752 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1600 GMT 16 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the republic, today received Edgar Tekere, secretary general of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU), who is on a friendly visit in our country at the invitation of the RCP Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Comrades Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Constantin Vasiliu, deputy section chief at the RCP Central Committee. Lovemore Mazirisa, permanent representative of ZANU in Bucharest, was also present. Expressing thanks for the honor of being received, the ZANU secretary general handed a message to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on behalf of the ZANU chairman, Robert Mugabe. At the same time, he extended warm greetings to the RCP and its secretary general and to the Romanian people, as well as wished for new successes on behalf of the union chairman and the ZANU Central Committee and the Zimbabwe people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed thanks and asked the guest to convey warm greetings to Chairman Robert Mugabe, the ZANU leadership, to all fighters and the Zimbabwe people, together with best wishes. During the meeting, the two sides exchanged views on matters of common interest regarding relations between the RCP and ZANU and stressed with satisfaction the positive evolution of these relations of lasting friendship and solidarity.

The ZANU secretary general described the current evolution of the struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people at a political-diplomatic level and at a military level to achieve their aspirations for freedom and independence and to assert their right to mastering their own destiny. He also stressed the efforts made by the organization to strengthen the solidarity with all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces in Africa and throughout the world.

On behalf of ZANU, of its leadership and on behalf of all its militants, the guest expressed warmest thanks and profound gratitude to Comrade Niclae Ceausescu and the RCP, to the government and the Romanian people for the constant and multilateral support granted to the Zimbabwe people in their struggle against foreign domination and racial discrimination, for living a free life and shaping their destiny in keeping with their own aspirations.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu wished complete success to the Zimbabwe people in their struggle to win freedom and independence, to completely eliminate the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid. The RCP secretary general stressed the need to intensify the support for the struggle waged by the Zimbabwe people and by all oppressed peoples in Africa for freedom and national independence and for mastering their own destiny and the need to organize their lives and choose their development path in keeping with their will and own interests. The meeting took place in a cordial, friendly atmosphere.

BURTICA HAS TALK WITH SYRIAN PLANNING MINISTER

AU171441 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0745 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 17/3/1979--After a visit to Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, Cornel Burticu, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and economic international cooperation of Romania, met, during his stopover in Damascus, Georges Hurantyah, Syrian minister of state for planning. Views were exchanged on the occasion on the bilateral relations, the two sides expressing their satisfaction at the ascending course of those relations as well as their decision to further act for carrying into effect in best conditions what had been covenanted between Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Hafiz al-Asad as regards the development of the Romanian-Syrian cooperation on multiple planes.

ANDREI HOLDS TALKS WITH COUNTERPART IN ISTANBUL

AU171449 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0932 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Text] Ankara, AGERPRES, 17/3/1979--Having concluded his official visit to the Republic of Iraq, en route to Bucharest, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met in Istanbul Gunduz Okcun, minister of foreign affairs of Turkey. The two foreign ministers had talks approaching problems of the development and diversification of the friendly relations between Romania and Turkey. The ministers expressed their governments' satisfaction at the ascending course of the Romanian-Turkish relations and pointed to the determination of amplifying the collaboration in the political, economic, cultural, scientific and other domains of common interest.

The two ministers also exchanged opinions on the main current international questions especially on security and cooperation in Europe and in the Balkans, placing emphasis on the need for a thorough preparation of the future Madrid meeting. They highlighted the resolve of Romania and Turkey to cooperate ever more closely on an international plane, with a view to consolidating the course of detente, to implementing concrete disarmament measures, nuclear above all, for the building of a new economic order, for the settlement of the differences and conflicts among states by peaceful means, for the consolidation of peace and security all over the world.

During the talks, the foreign ministers pointed out that the good relations established between the two countries serve the interests of the Romanian and Turkish peoples, the understanding, cooperation and good neighbourliness among the states in the Balkans, in Europe and throughout the world.

NIN, POLITIKA CITED ON CARTER'S MIDDLE EAST VISIT

LD161650 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1346 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade, March 16 (TANJUG)--It is still completely unknown whether the new Israeli-Egyptian accord reached through the extraordinary endeavours of President Carter, marks "the beginning or the end of the peace process in the Middle East". This is one of the main points made by Yugoslav press commentators in their detailed accounts of the "Middle East peripeties" and, especially, "political action taken by President Carter to cut the Gordian knot in the Middle East".

"The world has already grown accustomed to suprising news coming from the Middle East", writes the Belgrade weekly NIN in a survey of the new situation in Israeli-Egyptian relations and new global relations in the region. The paper's commentator notes as essential that the "picture of this troubled region has changed fully" over the period from Camp David, six months ago, to Carter's latest trips to Cairo and Tel Aviv. This is due to the changed [as received] in Iran, as well as the Iraqi-Syrian rapprochement. "The Arab 'confrontation front' has strengthened and now enjoys the support also of those Arab countries which, prior to Camp David, more or less openly supported the peace initiatives of the U.S. President. Now they all brand them as an attempt to conclude a separate peace".

To the commentator in the Belgrade daily POLITIKA, Carter's "trips in the Middle East" actually led to "more discrepancies throughout the region". "It is an unwritten rule," notes the paper, that rapprochement can only take place where the partners start from common, more or less adjusted interests. This, however, cannot only be the growing Israeli or Egyptian dependence on military, political and economic support of the United States. Of crucial importance to this new relationship between Cairo and Jerusalem is that neither side wants to, nor can engage in war. Both have reached the conclusion that arms can no longer bring them anything, while they could lose what they already have. It is, therefore, their sovereign right to 'make the [word indistinct] of peace' that suits them best, although the untiring efforts of Washington are creating the impression that this is more important to the Americans than the Egyptians and the Israelis".

"This interconnection of interests, which bears the stamp also of bloc rivalries over the Middle East", can--according to POLITIKA--"make this entire operation of 'historical reconciliation' even more controversial. Especially if, because of similar 'separate interests', everything in the Middle East were to be reduced to legalizing a separate peace at the expense of the other Arabs.

PRAVDA CITED ON MIDEAST, BREZHNEV ON USSR-U.S. TIES

LD171930 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1615 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, March 17 (TANJUG)--Intensive preparations for the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli separate peace treaty, under the patronage of Washington, is interpreted in Moscow as an effort of the White House to prevent the political isolation of President as-Sadat and to protect itself from undesired turnabouts in the Middle East. This sums up the Soviet reactions to the report that the U.S., Egyptian and Israeli defence ministers are now debating in Washington and that Zbigniew Brzezinski has hastily left for Saudi Arabia and Jordan.

"Involved here are plans for the direct U.S. military engagement in the affairs of the Middle East, i.e., the creation in this region of U.S. military bases," writes PRAVDA today.

Although Moscow claims since the very beginning that the Camp David accords are aimed against the real interest of the Arabs and that a separate treaty will speed up the arms race in the Middle East, criticisms of President Carter and his administration, however, do not go too far. Moscow estimates nothing is more important in U.S.-Soviet relations at the moment than the finalisation of the "Salt-II" and the creation of an appropriate atmosphere for the revival of negotiations on other issues important to both countries.

Speaking of the efforts with a view to strengthening mutual confidence is also Leonid Brezhnev in the foreword to a book of his speeches and articles (?which is) published in the United States. PRAVDA today frontpages this text underlining Brezhnev's statements that the Soviet Union and the United States have "never been at war" and have no "territorial claims in regard to one another." Brezhnev also says that there is "ideological dispute" between the two countries. However, they should not go to war because of that but should leave it to history to judge which system is better.

SUNDIC: PRC-SRV RELATIONS NOT CHANGED BY WAR

LD171625 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] As of yesterday, there is not one Chinese soldier left on Vietnamese territory. The withdrawal, with minor skirmishes, lasted 11 days, much less than was expected when the Chinese Government adopted this decision. On the day Beijing announced that Chinese troops had withdrawn from Vietnamese territory, a new proposal from Hanoi arrived about beginning talks between the two countries. Here is Milika Sundic on the subject in his foreign political commentary:

The Vietnamese proposal is conciliatory and flexible, as if there had not been any kind of conflict, which might mean that the talks could begin in a week's time in Hanoi or some other place. A similar disposition also exists in Beijing, but China continues to doubt that Vietnam sincerely wants talks. This doubt was expressed at the press conference yesterday by Huang Hua, Chinese minister of foreign affairs. At the moment the most essential point is not whether the talks begin in 1 week or in 2 weeks. The most important thing is that the conflict has ended, as has a withdrawal of Chinese troops from Vietnamese territory. Under conditions of peace and fully respecting national sovereignty and territorial integrity, it is not important when the talks begin. However, the question arises as to [passage indistinct] for the situation has changed vitally compared to that prior to the outbreak of the conflict and the invasion of Kampuchea by Vietnamese troops, which led directly to the outbreak of the Chinese-Vietnamese armed conflict.

As Huang Hua stated, China does not consider a Vietnamese withdrawal from Kampuchea a precondition for talks, but it is completely certain that this question cannot be avoided. In any case, Huang Hua hinted that China, in cooperation with other countries, would demand that Vietnam withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The question of future relations between China and Vietnam also arises--a short war has clearly not resolved anything, although China maintains that it achieved its goal by its action, that is, it destroyed the myth of Vietnam's invincibility.

The talks, when they happen, will in no way be easy because, apart from the fact that hostilities have ceased, nothing has changed in Chinese-Vietnamese relations. The abyss which divides the two countries is difficult to cross under conditions of complete distrust and ideological and political confrontation in which other countries are involved, apart from China and Vietnam. Unfortunately, at present there are no prospects of the situation in Chinese-Vietnamese relations changing for the better, and so the two countries continue to be closer to war than to lasting and stable peace. In order to achieve a lasting and stable peace, both China and Vietnam must renounce war as a means for resolving disputed issues, not only in mutual relations but also in relations toward third countries. This also assumes the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea but not only in order to satisfy China, which--it is true to say--is not without significance, but in order to enable the people of Kampuchea to decide on the paths of its internal development itself, without interference from outside. Vietnam, like all other countries, is obliged to hold to the UN Charter, for only in this way can it count on other countries behaving in the same way toward it.

TANJUG REPORTS SRV ATTACK ON ASEAN'S SOUTHEAST ASIA STAND

LD182200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2012 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Bangkok, March 18, (TANJUG)--Vietnam asserts that Chinese troops have not yet completely withdrawn from its territory. Radio Hanoi broadcast today that "Chinese troops still hold under occupation many posts on the Vietnamese territory."

Chinese troops, Radio Hanoi asserts, continue making incursions in "many villages in the provinces of Ha Tien, Lai Chau, Haong Lien Son, Cao Bang and Lang Son" and Chinese artillery, allegedly, bombarded the town of Lao Kai and some other places near the frontier.

NHAN DAN the Vietnamese party organ, also asserts today that China's announcement on the complete withdrawal of its forces from Vietnam is inaccurate and that "in fact it still holds troops in many parts of the Vietnamese territory and near the border, prepared for a new war against Vietnam." The paper sets forth the assertion in a commentary in which it criticizes the ASEAN countries for their urging halt of hostilities and withdrawal of foreign troops both from Vietnam and from Kampuchea. That position of theirs, NHAN DAN assesses, "is not in harmony with reality", since the Kampuchean problem, allegedly, simply does not exist any longer. [Word indistinct] the Kampuchean problem, NHAN DAN writes, the ASEAN countries give support and encourage China's expansionist intentions.

This is Vietnam's first direct attack on the ASEAN countries because of their view on the crisis in Indochina.

The Laotian Government, which has a "special relations" agreement with Vietnam, has also accused China (three days after Hanoi set forth the accusation) of massing troops along the Laotian border and demanded that the Beijing Government withdraws at once its workers who have been constructing a network of roads in north Laos already for ten years.

China rejected the accusations as absolutely groundless, fantastic fabrications, blaming the Laotian Government for "following the policy of the Soviet Union and Vietnam."

USSR VETO BLOCKS UN CALL FOR SRV WITHDRAWAL FROM CAMBODIA

LD171313 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1110 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, March 17 (TANJUG)--A Soviet veto has once again obstructed the UN Security Council in its attempt to actively work on settling the crisis in Southeast Asia. Two months ago, a Soviet negative blocked a Council call for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. Last night's Soviet negative once again blocked a call for the withdrawal of foreign troops, from Kampuchea and Vietnam this time, and for a peaceful solution of the crisis and an active (role for) U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim in assisting in these efforts.

Democratic Kampuchea's representative, Ambassador Prasit, thanked the Security Council member countries for saving the basic principles of the non-aligned movement from violation. He stated in his message that there can be no end to the liberation war while Vietnamese troops are still in Kampuchea, and without a Vietnamese total withdrawal there can be no solution to the Southeast Asian crisis. It can only be exacerbated.

Throughout the session the Chinese attack on North Vietnam was viewed consistently as part of the Indochina crisis directly [word indistinct] of the situation created by Vietnam's January invasion of Kampuchea.

The meeting has shown that the world does not accept the situation as final. This is confirmed by the international recognition being withheld. The "deposed" government in Kampuchea remains the only legitimate representative of the country as far as the U.N. is concerned.

According to many Security Council members, despite the Soviet veto Kampuchea will not be forgotten. It probably will not be long before the case is raised again in one form or another, particularly as the war in Kampuchea is spreading. Particularly explicit in their statements to this effect were the Southeast Asian countries, the U.S., China, Great Britain, France, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. These countries also publicly support the idea of convening an international conference on Kampuchea, as proposed in the Security Council yesterday evening.

Many also asked that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, regardless of the veto, the engaged [as received] in negotiations for a peaceful settlement of the crisis.

REPORTAGE ON KARAMANLIS-LED GREEK DELEGATION VISIT

Arrival, Beginning of Talks 16 Mar

LD161446 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Split--Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis arrived this morning in Split on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. Premier Karamanlis is accompanied by Yeoryios Rallis, minister for foreign affairs; Ioannis Tzounis, chief political director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs; Petros Molyviatis, general director of the prime minister's political office; and other personalities.

At Split airport the Greek prime minister was accorded a formal welcome with high state honors. Prime Minister Karamanlis was welcomed by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council.

The formal welcome was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ljubomir Majeric, member of the Croatian Executive Council and chairman of the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations; Radko Mocivnik, SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Greece; Vice Admiral Miodrag Radosavljevic; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the Split Municipal Assembly; and other personalities. The welcome was also attended by Dhimitrios Iraklidhis, ambassador of the Republic of Greece to the SFRY.

Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis and his associates went to the Split Hotel Lav which will be his residence during the visit to Yugoslavia. The two prime ministers held a brief friendly conversation at the Hotel Lav. The official Yugoslav-Greek talks begin this afternoon.

Karamanlis-Djuranovic Talks

LD162240 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2025 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Split--The official Yugoslav-Greek talks were held at the Lav Hotel in Split this evening and took place in a very friendly atmosphere. The prime ministers of Yugoslavia and Greece, Veselin Djuranovic and Konstandinos Karamanlis, carried out a broad and useful exchange of views on the further promotion of comprehensive cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

The two prime ministers noted with satisfaction that friendly relations and good-neighborly cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece are in constant ascent and record good results. The prime ministers stressed that such relations, which are assessed as an example of good-neighborly cooperation, are of particular significance in the current strained and unfavorable international situation. Such cooperation contributes to the creation of an atmosphere of peace and trust in the Balkans and more broadly in Europe.

In their positive assessment of the development of political cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece, Prime Ministers Djuranovic and Karanmanlis also exchange views on ways to promote economic cooperation. In this respect the forthcoming session of the mixed committee for economic cooperation, which is scheduled for autumn this year, will be of special significance. Until then--as was said--efforts will be made on both sides to prepare proposals which are as specific as possible and also analyses about the possibilities for promoting commodity trade.

It was noted that trade between the two countries had doubled in the last 5 years but that it had not yet reached the level desired on both sides. Last year, Yugoslav-Greek commodity trade as a whole reached the value of about $210 million. The prime ministers consider that the reason for the relatively small volume of commodity trade is its rather narrow structure and the fact that more advanced and more meaningful forms of economic cooperation--industrial cooperation, joint investments and so forth--are still not sufficiently developed. Both sides consider that the enrichment of economic cooperation through new forms can considerably contribute to expanding mutual commodity trade and strengthening cooperation as a whole between the economies of the two neighboring and friendly countries.

It was agreed that difficulties on the road to more comprehensive development of mutual trade should be investigated in detail prior to the autumn meeting of the mixed committee and that measures suitable for eliminating the difficulties should be adopted. Prime ministers Djuranovic and Karamanlis also noted that cooperation in the spheres of science and technology, tourism and other areas was developing favorably. During the Yugoslav-Greek talks there was also discussion of the current phase of talks between Yugoslavia and the EEC, in particular in connection with the new mandate given by the EEC Council to the commission for further talks with Yugoslavia and the forthcoming early entry of Greece into the EEC.

While exchanging views on international subjects, particular attention was paid to the promotion of cooperation by Balkan countries. Both sides noted that the consolidation of such cooperation could create a favorable atmosphere and the necessary understanding for the resolving of some outstanding issues in the Balkans. It is believed that promoting Balkan cooperation represents the best way for consolidating stability in that region. Yugoslavia and Greece actively advocate this concept of multilateral cooperation, whose initiator is Prime Minister of the Greek Government Konstandinos Karamanlis.

The prime ministers of Yugoslavia and Greece also exchanged views on the continuity of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and in this connection they pointed out the great significance of the meeting to be held next year in Madrid for the consolidation of European security and cooperation. This would, in mutual assessment, represent an encouragement to the revival of the spirit of Helsinki in which both Yugoslavia and Greece are interested. The prime ministers noted with satisfaction the identical views of the two countries on these issues. They assessed their talks as useful also for the further consolidation of mutual trust and understanding of the two countries which is, as stressed, the lasting orientation of both Yugoslavia and Greece.

The following took part in the talks on the Yugoslav side: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Federal Committee for Energy and Industry; Radko Mocivnik SFRY ambassador to the Republic of Greece; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Nikola Cicanovic, foreign policy adviser to the president of the Federal Executive Council; Petronije Stanojevic, head of administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and head of the group for Greece, Turkey and Cyprus in the Administration for Neighboring Countries of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

The following took part in the talks on the Greek side: Yeorgyios Rallis, minister of foreign affairs; Dhimitrios Iraklidhis, Greek ambassador to the SFRY; Ioannis Tsounis, chief political director in the Foreign Ministry; Petros Molyviatis, general director of the prime minister's political office; Yeorgyios Mazarakis, director of the First Political Directorate; and other persons accompanying Prime Minister Karamanlis.

Karamanlis Speech at Dinner

LD170437 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 16 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Split, March 16 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia sees the visit of Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis as reflecting the continuity of the constructive political dialogue between the two countries and their readiness to invest renewed [words indistinct] efforts in promoting bilateral cooperation, Veselin Djuranovic, Yugoslav Federal Executive Council president, said at a formal dinner here tonight to honour the visiting Gree Prime Minister.

In his toast, Greek Premier Karamanlis pointed to the great progress the two countries have attained in all fields of their relations. The peoples of Yugoslavia and Greece are bound by deep and strong friendship, the Greek premier set out, adding his conviction that his present visit will impart a further impulse to such cooperation and prove generally advantageous.

Premier Karamanlis said that his country consistently advocates detente and believes in full respect for equality, independence and noninterference in the internal affairs of others as the only means for preserving world peace.

Referring to the Cyprus question, the Greek premier said that it must be solved on the basis of the United Nations decisions which envisage the withdrawal of all foreign troops. The Greek premier urged a comprehensive solution of the Middle East problem, a solution which will meet the aspirations of Palestinians for their own homeland which, Karamanlis said, is a condition for full peace in the region.

Premier Karamanlis urged the realization of the idea of inter-Balkan cooperation. For this to be achieved, he said, it is necessary to discourage initiatives of third countries which could bring the Balkan countries into confrontation. In conclusion, the Greek premier expressed the conviction that the creation of the atmosphere of multilateral cooperation in the Balkans will strengthen bilateral relations in the region and reduce [words indistinct] existing differences.

Tito-Karamanlis Discussion

LD171432 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1307 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Split--President Tito met with Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece, at the Villa Dalmacija in Split today. The president of the republic gave a cordial welcome to the high-ranking guest from neighboring friendly Greece. During the conversation which President Tito had with Prime Minister Karamanlis, a broad exchange of views was carried out on topical international questions. Particular attention was devoted to the crisis areas in the world and to the continued promotion of friendly relations and comprehensive cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

This, the seventh meeting between our president and Prime Minister Karamanlis, took place in an atmosphere of mutual respect, cordiality and friendship.

Marinkovic Report on Talks

AU172011 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 17 Mar 79 AU

[Gradimir Marinkovic report from Split]

[Text] President Tito and Greek Prime Minister Konstandionos Karamanlis had a 2-hour talk in Split today, and President Tito then gave a luncheon for his guest and the members of the two delegations. Gradimir Marinkovic reports from Split:

The meeting between President Tito and Prime Minister Karamanlis passed in a very friendly atmosphere. The two statesmen discussed the most important international questions, paying special attention to the hotbeds and regions of crises in the world. They also discussed bilateral relations and their further advancement in conjunction with the general situation in the Balkans.

This meeting, just as the luncheon afterwards, showed that a strongly expressed spirit of trust, cordiality and understanding exists between Yugoslavia and Greece. The talks between President Tito and Veselin Djuranovic on the one side and Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis on the other were practically continued during the luncheon, running in the same tone, the same feeling and the same spirit.

It was stressed that this meeting occurred at a complex international moment, but that precisely for this reason its good outcome and the manifestation of the striving and desire and readiness of both sides to solve neighbors' problems and international problems generally through sincere cooperation and on the basis of equality and noninterference in internal affairs constitute an example on how a common language and common interests and aims may be found among peoples and states, even those having different social systems.

The talks between President Tito and Prime Minister Karamanlis conducted today by the two alone, as well as the talks which the premiers of our country and of Greece held yesterday, confirm and justify optimism, expressed both by the guests from Greece and by the hosts from Yugoslavia, regarding the further development of cooperation and deepening of mutual relations with the aim of preserving a stable situation in the Balkans and in Europe. This is the assessment in the Yugoslav delegation. Such an assessment will also be found in the toasts which President Tito and Prime Minister Karamanlis held at the luncheon in Split today.

Taking leave of President Tito after the lunch, Konstandinos Karamanlis invited our president again to visit Greece and stressed that Greece will receive him with great pleasure. Karamanlis also invited Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, to visit.

This morning Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis visited the administration of the Eighth Mediterranean Games in Split. This evening Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Assembly, will give a dinner for him, and the guest from Greece leaves Yugoslavia tomorrow.

Luncheon for Karamanlis

LD180018 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1729 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpts] Split--In Villa Dalmacija today, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito gave a luncheon in honor of Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis.

On the Yugoslav side, those present at the luncheon were Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; Sreta Kovacevic, vice president of the SFRY Assembly; Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Army General Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense; Petar Flekovic, president of the Croatian Executive Council; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council; Berislav Badurina, chef de cabinet of the president of the republic; Admiral Branko Mamula; Ljubomir Majeric, member of the Croatian Executive Council; Radko Mocivnik, SFRY ambassador to Greece; Rear Admiral Tihomir Vilovic; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary of foreign affairs; and other personalities.

During the luncheon President Tito and Premier Veselin Djuranovic had a long talk with Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis on questions of interest to both countries.

During the luncheon, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito and Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis exchanged toasts. After the dinner President Tito and Prime Minister Karamanlis bade each other a cordial farewell. In so doing, the Greek prime minister invited President Tito to visit Greece and stressed that Greece would again welcome him in her midst with great pleasure.

Karamanlis' Remarks at Luncheon

LD180020 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1923 GMT 17 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Split, March 17 (TANJUG)--Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis today expressed the confidence that closer cooperation between Yugoslavia and Greece is a "stabilizing factor in the Balkans" and guarantee of peace in the region. Prime Minister Karamanlis spoke in reply to the toast President Tito delivered during the luncheon given in honour of his guest in Split. The Greek Prime Minister described his talks with President Tito as useful. He pointed out that to talk with President Tito "offers great satisfaction" because the Yugoslav president has "a [word indistinct] political mind, great experience and always the courage to speak out the truth."

In such an atmosphere, Karamanlis said, we had the opportunity to exchange opinions on the international situation, notably developments in the Middle East and the future of the Balkans. In this context he stressed the "identity of our positions."

The Greek prime minister spoke highly of the state of Yugoslav-Greek relations and pointed out that it was just President Tito who was contributed much to it. "Marshal Tito has done many useful things along his way: One of his great deeds is the genuinely profound friendship existing between Greece and Yugoslavia," Prime Minister Karamanlis said. It is useful for the Balkans as a whole and for the world peace generally, Prime Minister Karamanlis said, that friendship and cooperation between the two countries continue to develop without impediment "while eliminating the differences, if any, on some secondary questions."

"For wise men always give priority to important questions, and secondary questions can be solved while dealing with important matters," he said.

Karamanlis described the Yugoslav-Greek cooperation as "developing very impressively indeed," although the ideological positions of the two countries differ.

Croatian Official's Dinner

AU181553 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0400 GMT 18 Mar 79 AU

[Text] AT the Park Hotel in Split last night Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of Croatia, gave a dinner in honor of Konstandinos Karamanlis, prime minister of the Republic of Greece. Jakov Blazevic and Konstandinos Karamanlis proposed toasts during the dinner.

Greeting the distinguished guest, Blazevic stressed among other things that he was impressed by Prime Minister Karamanlis' statement to the effect that the friendly cooperation between Greece and Yugoslavia offers an example of good relations in the Balkans and beyond. Replying to the toast, Prime Minister Karamanlis underlined that he and President Tito during their talks concluded that stability in the Balkans should be based on friendship among the countries.

Greek Prime Minister's Departure

LD181214 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1044 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Split--Greek Prime Minister Konstandinos Karamanlis left Split this morning after a 2-day official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council. The Greek prime minister was seen off at Split Airport by Veselin Djuranovic. On the occasion the two leaders exchanged very cordial greetings.

The Greek prime minister, addressing his host, stated before his departure that he was leaving Yugoslavia with the best possible impressions, and he expressed his satisfaction at the cordial welcome and talks.

Prime Minister Karamanlis stressed that the wishes expressed by the two governments confirm not only their readiness to maintain the existing close relations, but also to promote them further. The Greek prime minister placed special stress on the fact that he had held very useful talks on these questions with President Tito.

The Greek prime minister was also seen off by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Stojan Matkaliev, member of the Federal Executive Council; Ljobomir Majeric, member of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly; Radko Mocivnik, SFRY ambassador in Greece; Vice Admiral Miodrag Radosavljevic; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Vjekoslav Vidjak, president of the Split Municipal Assembly; and other officials.

TITO RECEIVES DEPARTING FOREIGN SECRETARY VRHOVEC

LD182140 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1403 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, today received Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, before the latter's visit to France.

PRESIDENT TITO, OTHER OFFICIALS LEAVE SPLIT

LD181058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Split--Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, left Split this morning on the Yugoslav naval training ship Galeb. Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency; Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the Croatian LC; Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Branko Mikulic, current chairman of the Presidum of the LCY Central Committee; Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian assembly; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Croatian Assembly; Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the Croatian LC; Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Alliance; Vlado Mihaljevic, president of the Republican Council of the Croatian Federation of Trade Unions; Zlatko Uzelac, republican secretary for internal affairs; and Adm Branko Mamula, commander of the naval district and assistant secretary for national defense for questions of the navy, left Split with President Tito.

Meeting With Croatian Leaders

LD182100 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1726 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Text] Dubrovnik--Warmly cheered by thousands of citizens from Split, President of the Republic Josip Broz Tito left this morning aboard the Galeba training ship of the Yugoslav Navy for Dubrovnik. During the trip, President Tito had talks with top political and state leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia: Milka Planinc, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of Croatia; Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia; Marijan Cvetkovic, president of the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of the Socialist Republic of Croatia; and Vlado Mihaljevic, president of the Council of the Trade Union Federation of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LCY, also attended the talks.

The leaders of the Socialist Republic of Croatia informed President Tito of the socio-political situation and of the economic development of the republic. They stressed that the League of Communists is making great efforts to implement as fully as possible the decisions of the 11th LCY Congress and of the eighth congress of the League of Communists of Croatia and that in this significant results had been achieved. The working people of the Socialist Republic of Croatia have extended strong support to President Tito's initiative on the collective work and responsibility and their attention is now directed toward the way in which this initiative can be implemented as consistently as possible, it was said in the talks. The working people are conscious that a stagnation in the development of new self-managing relations in the further democratization of the sociopolitical system could be conducive to the intensification of bureaucratic-technocratic tendencies and cause serious problems in the development of socialist self-management.

President Tito wanted to know how the delegate system is working in practice and to what extent the delegates and delegations have been trained to carry out their significant role. He stressed that with the strengthening of the delegate system many difficulties would be surmounted more easily. A great responsibility for this is borne by communists who are members of delegations.

The president of the republic paid great attention to the topical issues of economic development. He stressed that maximum efforts should be invested to implement the program of the country's economic stabilization and in this connection he spoke about the problems of consumption, excessive encumbrance of the economy with investments, the level of indebtedness, economic relations with other countries, and so forth. "You must take into account more the development of less developed areas. I spoke recently about this with the representatives of the municipalities of Imotski and Vrgorac and I became convinced once again that there are numerous possibilities to help those areas to get out of underdevelopment. This also applies to our country as a whole. If we are united and work in this direction and the results will not escape us. This has not merely economic but also great political significance," the president said.

In his words it is necessary to go even more speedily beyond municipal, regional, provincial and republican borders and pool labor and resources more decisively not merely within local but also within the broadest all-Yugoslav framework. President Tito noted that the orientation toward strengthening the role and intensifying the work of basic organizations of the League of Communists, the Socialist Alliance, the trade unions, young people and others and the activity of communists through all the elements of our sociopolitical system was a correct one. "The most important thing is for communists and leaders to know what they want at every point in time, to have clearly defined goals and to be united in the struggle to implement them," President Tito stressed at the end of talks with Croatia's political and state leaders, which had lasted several hours. During the trip, the citizens of Korcula, Orebic and other places along the route greeted the Galeb. Numerous people went to meet the ship in their boats to show their love and respect for President Tito. Thousands of Dubrovnik citizens welcomed the president of the republic in the same cordial way in which the people of Split saw him off. President Tito shook hands with Ivica Valjalo, president of the Dubrovnik municipal assembly and other representatives of Dubrovnik sociopolitical life as they left the Galeb. Accompanied by Fadilj Hodza and Branko Mukulic, President Tito went on to Herceg-Novi where he will stay for some time.

Arrival in Igalo

LD181931 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1749 GMT 18 Mar 79 LD

[Excerpt] Igalo--Josip Broz Tito, the president of the republic, arrived in Igalo at about 1800 this evening. He was accompanied by Fadilj Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and Branko Mikulic, chairman of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee.

VJESNIK ANALYZES U.S. ICA 'ANALYSIS' OF SFRY'S NEWSPAPERS

AU161929 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 8 Mar 79 p 2 AU

[Tomislav Butorac commentary: "Nonalined and Alined: How Are We Assessed in the United States and the USSR?]

[Excerpts] This journalistic profession of our really is interesting. From the hundreds of possible examples showing that our work really is interesting I have singled out only two fresh examples on this occasion.

The first example: A colleague and comrade from an East European country warns me in a "well-meaning, friendly and comradely manner": 'Be careful what you write. Know that all this is filed away!"

Succinctly and very clearly, it could also be said superfluously, because at least we journalists know that whatever we write is filed away somewhere; if nowhere else, then certainly in newspaper archives. But this "well-meaning" colleague of mine obviously did not have the newspaper archives in mind. Nor did he think his warning was superfluous. In these days when our colleagues at PRAVDA and TASS go over our work with a magnifying glass. They call us by name and give us lectures and black marks because, for example, our views about world events differ from theirs, and in this respect rather than present to their readers the essence of our articles they merely extract from them a word here and there. They do not say, for example, that we advocate peaceful settlements of disputes and favor noninterference in the internal affairs of others. We have always done this and we did so this time too in relation to events in Southeast Asia. We oppose every kind of intervention and pressure, from wherever it may come.

The second example: Our Western colleagues have acted similarly but in a more refined way: They have made it possible for us, for example, to read the U.S. analysis of the articles of major Yugoslav newspapers about the United States and the Soviet Union. The analysis was ordered by the International Communications Agency (formerly the United States Information Agency, the USIA). Since it was impossible to examine all the Yugoslav newspapers--this would really have been too voluminous a task--the authors of the study decided to check five main dailies, BORBA, DELO, OSLOBODJENJE, POLITIKA and VJESNIK and the weekly NIN.

And poor luckless VJESNIK: The Americans have proclaimed it--and I quote--as "The champion in (positive) writing about the USSR." PRAVDA and TASS certainly will not agree with this appraisal.

So much for this analysis.

And what is one to say to them, that is, to those who had the idea of ordering such a study, to those who made the study and to those who finally made it possible for us to see it? Perhaps: "Thanks for your attention."

We have always known that the Americans analyze everything, even the most insignificant phenomena; and why should they not then also use "professional tools" and computers to determine whom the Yugoslav press favors.

But since they have already labored so hard, they must then be asked how they were able to make such far-reaching appraisals about general inclination or disinclination on the basis of an analysis of articles published during a 2-week period.

Feelings cannot be expressed statistically. One can feed a computer all the known forms of love and hatred and yet it will not be able even approximately to say anything essential or precise about what love is and what hatred is and where there is more or less of one or the other.

And, after all, is it possible to compare articles about the United States and the USSR at all? Is it possible to reduce these two states to a common denominator when, even though they are both superpowers, they are nevertheless diametrically different in many respects. Their societies and their social systems are different. They have different attitudes toward the values of life. They apply different criteria to their actions. Our experiences with one or the other are not identical. And in the period under consideration they, too, did not act in the same way and did not provoke the same reactions. And finally they are also not equally distant from us: one is removed from us by some 6,000 or 7,000 kilometers and the other one is, so to speak, our neighbor.

On the other hand, is it really necessary to make such detailed analysis of this detailed study when, it seems to me, its basic aim is only to tell the Yugoslav press that it is more inclined toward the USSR than to the United States and that it should adopt a more balanced attitude, that is, that it should be more inclined toward U.S. policy than it has been until now. And this is not done with a rude warning of the kind "be careful what you do; all this is filed away" but rather in a more refined manner, by means of a computer analysis. In a more refined manner but basically with a very similar aim.

Let us repeat once again--who knows how many times we have already done so--to both of them that we do not pledge to anyone in advance that we will say that he is always right, that everything he does is good and that he has a monopoly on the truth. Having learned through experience, we would rather appraise separately every individual action. And, adhering to the known principles of peaceful settlements of disputes and noninterference, we will continue to react to others' actions. Accordingly, whoever cares about our reactions should first look at his own actions.